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CAROL MAKES IT PLAIN THAT HE IS MASTER

King Gives Evidence That Queen Marie Will Play No Rôle in New Era

ALSO ENDS POWER OF PRINCE STIRBEY

Sentiment in Rumania Is With Sovereign's Evident Intent to Cleanse Government

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—A correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns from sources very near the supreme head of government in Rumania, that Queen Marie is to play no rôle in the new régime.

Although King Carol has shown her the greatest deference and accorded her every formal honor a Queen Mother could desire, he has let it be known that there is but one master in the Court. Queen Marie is not to meet with persons of political importance except as they pay her the customary visits of homage showing respect for the dynasty.

This does not mean persecution of any sort. The Dowager Queen is to continue to receive a very large civil list and to live in state. It is probable also that from now on she will be shielded from all press attacks. She can travel and visit and write and do almost anything else she pleases except what she most of all enjoys—playing a rôle in the government of the country.

For more than 20 years Marie has exercised a very powerful influence, but outside of the regular channels. She has been a force hard to coöperate with or oppose because her methods have been personal and her position extra-constitutional. For years she wielded great authority as wife of the Crown Prince, then she actually dominated the country as the Queen during the reign of King Ferdinand, and for months she carried on a very stubborn opposition to governments as mother of the youngest Regent.

King Carol has also put an end to invisible government in Rumania. For more than a decade this had been carried on by Prince Barbu Stirbey, one of the richest men in southeast Europe, who, although taking no active part in politics, has succeeded by means of his economic power and his connections with the royal family in exercising a political influence second only to that of his allies, the Bratianus, when they were at the height of their power.

Prince Stirbey's position placed a two-edged sword in his hands. In the first place, since he maintained very intimate relations with the most influ-

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Afghan Border Tribes Decide to Push Raids

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Unrest among the independent Moslem tribesmen, inhabiting the almost inaccessible mountainous regions lying between British and Afghan territories, figures prominently in an official report on the situation in India published here July 29. The Afridis are a leading group among those tribesmen. With comparatively minor exceptions they have maintained peace since the rising in 1897, when 70,000 of their riflemen participated in an attempt to overrun India.

During the past few months risings to the north of them among the Mohmands and to the south among the Waziris have occurred upon a small scale, but the British movable columns, which unceasingly patrol this turbulent frontier, have had little difficulty with the aid of airplanes in repulsing such raids into India as have been attempted. The Afridis hitherto have been too busy with their crops to pay much attention to this movement, which has been associated with anti-British propaganda disseminated by Indian Nationalists.

Considerable excitement, however, has been aroused, and a gathering (Jirgah), attended by some thousands of chiefs, has met at the headquarters of Bagh, some 50 miles south of the Khyber Pass, to consider the situation. This Jirgah has decided, the Government statement says, to organize raids. It has also sent emissaries into the neighboring tribal territory of the Orakzais to enlist so-called "volunteers." What success will attend these efforts to start a Jehad (Moslem rising) has still to be seen. But any results will have to develop rapidly if experiences in any way commensurate with those of 33 years ago are to be repated, as by November the snow usually closes the passes into the higher ranges, where it is customary for non-fighting members and families of these tribesmen to take refuge while the raidings are going on.

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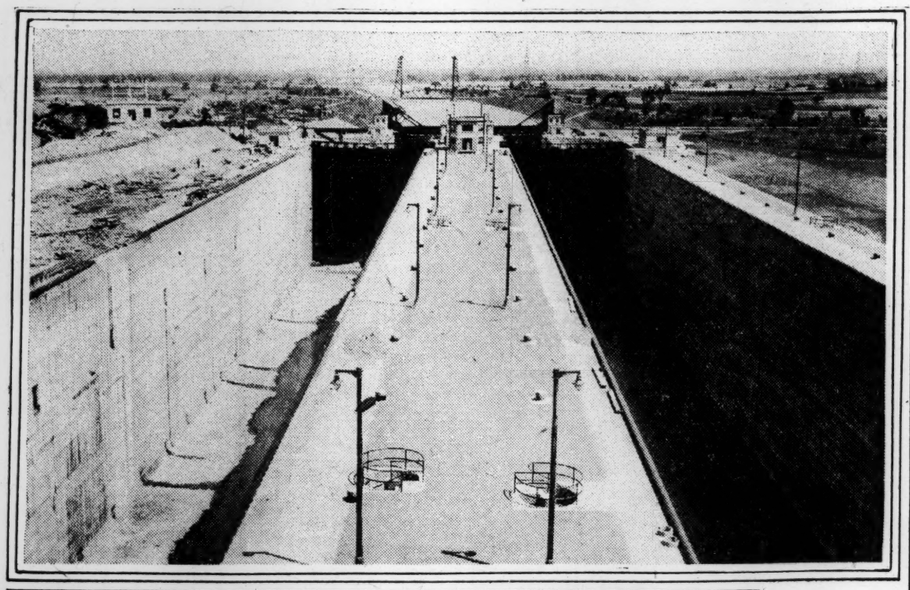
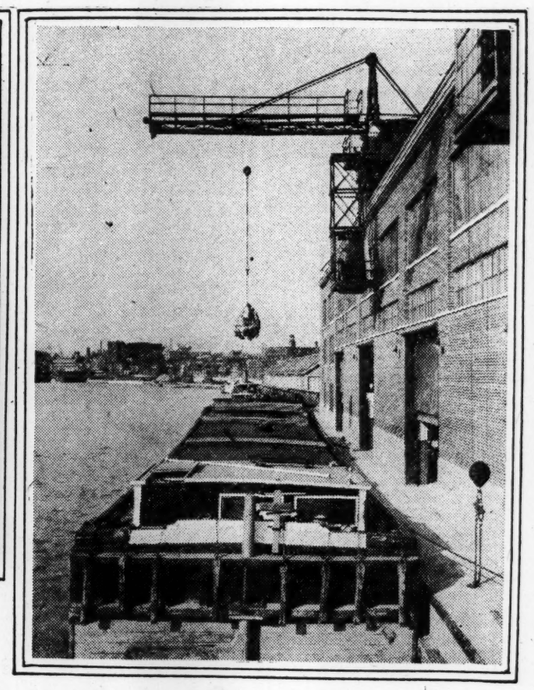
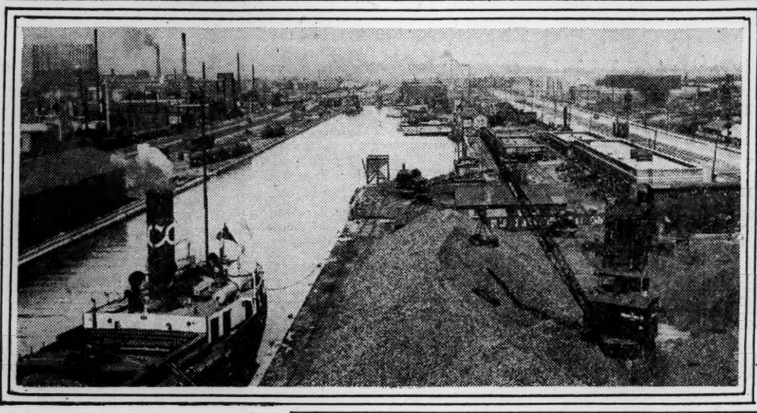
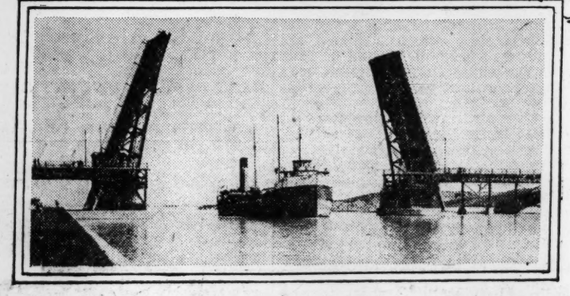
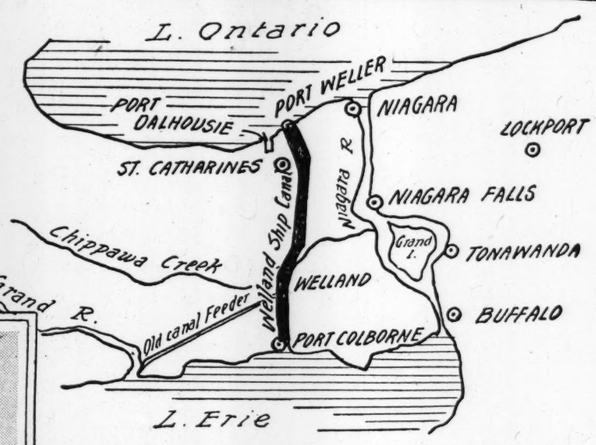
'Old Man Niagara' Still Roars Gloriously, but Now in Vain











Upper Left, Lower Center, Courtesy Canadian Department of Railways and Canals

MAP SHOWS THE NEW WELLAND SHIP CANAL

Upper Row, Left to Right—One of the Great Locks of the Eight on the Canal, Each 820 Feet Long by 80 Feet Wide, With 30 Feet of Water on the Sills; Scene at Barge Canal Terminal, Rochester, N. Y. Center—Harbor of Toronto Which Will Be Enlivened Tremendously by the Commerce That the New Canal Will Bring to It. Bottom—One of the Score of Lift Drawbridges Opened to Admit Passage of a Boat on the Canal. The Map Explains Itself.

Reorganization Proposed for Virgin Islands

Efficiency Bureau Chief Making Study to Find Changes Needed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Plans for a proposed reorganization of government, education and the economic structure in the Virgin Islands—designed to help the natives to "help themselves" and become economically self-sustaining—are being matured by Herbert D. Brown, chief of the Bureau of Efficiency, who is soon to return from his second trip of investigation in the islands.

Acting under instructions from the House Committee on Insular Affairs, Mr. Brown has twice visited the islands with a staff of experts for the purpose of analyzing the situation and finding ways to restore prosperity and contentment to the populace of the three tiny bits of land on the eastern edge of the West Indies—St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John—purchased by the United States from Denmark in 1917 for $25,000,000.

At the time of their purchase, according to a preliminary report submitted by Mr. Brown to the committee, the islands were valuable as a coaling station and cable depot. Shipping was active in the harbors of St. Thomas, sugar plantations were operating at a profit on St. Croix, and St. John had a bay run. industry.

All of these enterprises have received major setbacks, Mr. Brown reports. The economic condition of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Argentine-Australia Talk by Phone in Air

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Capt. Lewis Yancey, flying 5000 feet over the airport at Buenos Aires, talked for 20 minutes with the radiotelephone station at Sydney, Australia, more than 14,000 miles distant, on July 28.

Captain Yancey spoke with Miss Amy Johnson, whom he congratulated on her flight from England to Australia, and with the technical chief at the station. The conversation was heard distinctly and was said to have established a new distance record for telephoning from an airplane in flight as well as being the first public demonstration of radiotelephone between Buenos Aires and Sydney.

The voice was transmitted from the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation's radiotelephone station at Buenos Aires to its station at Madrid, where it was transferred to the land lines of the Spanish Telephone Company and the French Government as far as the English Channel. A submarine cable carried it to England and the British Post Office land lines took it to the radiotelephone station at Rugby, which put it through to Sydney.

Old American Plate Brings High Prices

LONDON (AP)—Pieces of American silverware brought big prices at Christie's Auction Room July 28. A plain saucepan, made in 1720, weighing about 10 ounces, brought 260 guineas, approximately $1327.95.

WELLAND CANAL REBUILT, TO OPEN LAKES TO WORLD

Ready for Traffic After 14 Years' Work at Cost of $122,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—Within the next few weeks the new Welland Ship Canal will be thrown open to traffic and the largest grain boats of the Great Lakes will float out on the waters of Ontario and down the St. Lawrence to Prescott, below the Thousand Islands.

The most serious of all obstacles in the long chain of navigation from the Strait of Belle Isle, up the St. Lawrence to the western end of Lake Superior, 2339 miles in all, will have been removed; if not permanently, for a long time to come, and the completion of the project that will make Port Arthur, Chicago, Buffalo, and Toronto ports for ocean shipping will have been brought visibly nearer.

But the immediate benefit to Canada of this circumventing of Niagara will well repay the labor of 14 years by an army 3000 strong, and the expenditure of $122,000,000, when freight floating down from western Ontario and the three prairie provinces will continue in Canadian bottoms via Canadian territory nearly 200 miles nearer to the seaport of Montreal.

The history of the Welland Canal, which is simply a "portage trail" about

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Conservatives Oust Liberals From Power in Canadian Vote

Mackenzie King's Government Loses as Bennett's Party Wins 136 of 245 Seats in Dominion House of Commons

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Liberal Government of W. L. Mackenzie King was decisively defeated at the polls July 29, the Conservatives under the leadership of R. B. Bennett being returned with a clear majority over all other parties.

According to returns not yet completed, the parties stand as follows: Conservatives 136, Liberals 85, United Farmer 10, Progressive 2, Liberal-Progressive 2, Labor 3, Independent 2, with 5 still in doubt.

The completeness of the Conservative victory surprised even the Tories. As usual the "unexpected" occurred to upset prophecy. In this case it was the breaking up of the solid Quebec bloc of 61 Liberals out of 65 seats, with 25 swinging to Mr. Bennett. Only less surprising was the fact that the three Maritime Provinces increased the former Conservative lead from 18 to 23 out of 29, Prince Edward Island now having only one Liberal, Nova Scotia four and New Brunswick one, namely, P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General.

Ontario afforded few changes in either direction, Conservatives retaining their lead of two-thirds of the 82 seats, but failing to defeat two of Premier Mackenzie King's Cabinet, J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, and James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

In Quebec, Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; P. J. Acardin, Minister of Marine, and Ferdinand Rinfret, Secretary of State, were returned, but Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General, was defeated. Other ministers who fell were C. A. Dunning, Finance; T. A. Crerar, Railways and Canals; Cyrus McMillan, Fisheries, and F. W. Kay, without portfolio.

In the West, Conservatives have made at least four gains in Manitoba, three in Saskatchewan and three in Alberta. In British Columbia, however, they have lost a few seats. They retain the one Yukon seat. Agnes MacPhail, Progressive, retains her distinction of being the only Federal woman member. None of the eight Communists running was returned, the United Farmers of Alberta lost three seats, the new Saskatchewan Farmer Party won nothing, while Labor simply held its three seats, with J. S. Woodworth, Winnepeg North Center as its leader.

The King Government goes down

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Chiang Prepares to Hold Nanking as Reds Advance

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—With the Communist advance on Hunan and Kiangsi Province threatening the rear, President Chiang Kai-shek has reportedly abandoned the northern offensive and is preparing to defend Nanking.

Communists occupied two provincial capitals, Nanchang and Changsha during the last three days and are nearing Kiukiang, which is dangerously near Nanking. Meanwhile Gen. Feng Yuh-siang announces that two important Nanking generals in southern Honan have joined the northerners, clearing a path toward Hankow which Gen. Feng expects to occupy without fighting within a fortnight. Encouraged by military developments, Kuomintang leaders at Peiping are hastening the Government organization.

Communists Loot Changsha

SHANGHAI (AP)—Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, apparently was doomed July 29, as Communists burned and looted their way through the city.

Foreign gunboats were forced to withdraw from the city due to the lowering of the river level. Foreign property worth millions of dollars thus was left at the mercy of the Reds. Burning and looting was going on unrestrained.

Prehistoric Man's Original Home Declared to Have Been in Africa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELOIT, Wis.—The theory that "somewhere in Africa will be found the center of dispersal of the human species" is held to by Prof. Alonzo W. Pond, of Logan Museum, at Beloit College here, as the result of evidence collected during the last five years on archæological expeditions sponsored by Dr. Frank G. Logan of Chicago, vice-president of the Chicago Art Institute and founder of Logan Museum.

Professor Pond recently returned from his 1930 expedition, on which he was accompanied by 14 students of Beloit College, University of Wisconsin, University of Minnesota and Northwestern University. Results were accomplished which would have taken 10 years by systems formerly used, and at a cost of but three times that of previous expeditions, he said.

"The most convincing proof that Africa may be known as the birthplace of man," Professor Pond said, "is the unlimited quantities of prehistoric tools found on the continent. Nowhere in the world are such tremendous quantities of prehistoric stone tools found. Stone tools characteristic of the Chellean and Acheulian cultures, oldest evidence of man's ability to make tools, are found in South Africa by the carload. Later cultures are also found in tremendous quantities and in North Africa habitation sites occupied by men of the old stone age are counted by hundreds. All this must indicate a tremendous prehistoric population which, taken with other evidence, is strong proof that somewhere in Africa a center of dispersal will be discovered."

Professor Pond has formulated the theory that prehistoric man crosssed the Sahara thousands of years ago and on reaching the Sahara Atlas or northern boundary, moved eastward and westward until he came to passes or openings in this range which led to the high plateau of northern Africa,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

FRANCE ACTS TO CHECK RISING FOOD PRICES

Protest Strikes Against Living Costs Organized by Workers

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The French people are showing that they do not intend merely to take for granted the comparative prosperity which their country is enjoying.

There is practically no unemployment and industry is being maintained at a good level, but there is a slight inclination to accept these blessings without seeking to perpetuate them. Now while prosperity reigns the country is attempting to insure itself against possible depression.

Strikes in Lille, Rouen and other industrial centers have been accepted as warnings that certain economic adjustments are necessary. Cessation of work in textile and steel mills has come about not as the result of any serious economic crisis but as a protest of the workers, first, against having to pay their subscriptions to the new national social insurance scheme and, second, against the increased cost of living which is not justified, it is felt, by wholesale prices.

These strikes are not widespread. They affect possibly 25,000 workers and some of them have only declared a protest strike of a day or two. They want wages raised at least by the amount they are obliged to pay on insurance assessments, and some are demanding larger increases on the ground that living costs are higher than at any time since 1926. The price on bread, which is even more a staple article of diet in France than in many other countries, has risen 23 per cent in Paris within the last month.

The Government is showing some concern over the situation. It hoped to have its national rebuilding program approved before Parliament adjourned, and this was expected to bring about considerable improvement. This having proved impossible official action is being taken to regulate food prices. Another Government project which should ameliorate the situation is its attempt to regulate trading on the curb market.

The country, as a whole, is increasingly receptive to André Tardieu's demand for lowering state expenditures which have increased tenfold since before the World War. There are frequent outbursts against "stateism." Some critics even maintain that the policy of increasing the Treasury surplus has been a mistake since it has resulted in incitements to plunder the public funds for the carrying out of demagogic enterprises.

British Lords Pass London Naval Treaty

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London

THE London Naval Treaty passed through all its stages in the House of Lords July 29 and only needed the royal assent before becoming effective.

The bill already had passed the House of Commons. It gives legal support to the pact entered into at the recent London naval conference. The final signature will be affixed, it was said, by officials, before Parliament is prorogued.

R-100 to Seek Tiny Migrants in Mid-Ocean

Hundreds Cheer British Dirigible on Early Morning Start for Canada

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The R-100, British dirigible, which started from Cardington, Eng., at 3:45 a. m. on July 29 for a trip to Montreal, is being used for a highly original experiment on behalf of the Cambridge School of Agriculture to settle the vexed question of whether the upper air over the Atlantic contains traces of vegetable organisms in the form of microscopical living spores. If their existence be proved it will provide important data on certain outstanding problems in the botanical world.

For this purpose a number of "petri" dishes will be exposed outside the control car at intervals. These flat glass discs are coated with a sterilized preparation of gum agar, on which organisms can thrive. The present trip is the first British airship flight across the Atlantic since the R-34 in 1919 made the double journey. The R-100 is nearly twice the size of that vessel, being 709 feet long, with a maximum diameter of 131 feet, height 133 feet, with a lift of 156 tons. It is equipped with six Rolls-Royce engines, each developing 650 horsepower, which drove her during the trials at a speed of over 80 miles per hour.

Food for five days is being carried consisting of three days' ordinary, one day's reserve and one day's emergency rations, amounting in all to about 2000 pounds. Five hundred gallons of drinking and washing water is being taken. In addition to the crew, Sir Dennistoun Burney, through whose persistent efforts the R-100 was built, is a passenger. The flying crew consists of five officers and 32 men under the command of Squadron Leader R. S. Booth. Hundreds of people waited up all night at Cardington to give the airship a good send-off. Many arrived by motorcar, bringing their supper and breakfast, prepared to spend the waiting hours with gramophone music, some dancing by the roadside.

Major G. H. Scott, assistant director of flying, who commanded the R-34 1919 flight, said: "I am happy and confident. The ship has behaved admirably throughout. She is as steady as a hotel lounge. I expect we shall arrive about midnight on Thursday or Friday morning."

Weather charts are to be sent by radio first by the Air Ministry, later by Canada, being received as photographs on board.

VALENTIA, Ire. (AP)—The wireless station here at 4:18 p. m. (11:18 a. m., E. S. T.), July 29, received the following radio from the British dirigible R-100: "Now 205 miles west of Malin Head, bound for Montreal." The point of Malin Head is 10 miles northeast of Londonderry, which is on the northern coast of Ireland.

Big Sum for Quake Area Voted in Rome

ROME (AP)—The Council of Ministers July 29 voted an appropriation of 100,000,000 lire (about $5,230,000) to rebuild the stricken earthquake area of middle south Italy.

The Minister of Public Works, Signor Crollalanza, was directed by the council to return immediately to the stricken zone to supervise the work of reconstruction.

Temporary housing construction for the people who lost their homes in last week's quake has begun.

The distribution of food is now regular and sanitary services are in full operation.

Partly aided by a flow of cabled contributions from American relatives and by aid from the Government and large corporations in Italy, the quake region will be reconstructed on new lines.

POMPEII, Italy (AP)—The Rev. G. B. Alfano, director of the Pompeii Observatory, said in an interview that the recent earthquake "broke the geological backbone of Italy."

The Apennine Mountains were cracked open, he said, adding that guides soon would find a fissure in the mountain chain perhaps 100 kilometers long and a meter wide.

ENDURANCE PLANES DRONE STEADILY ON

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine started the ninth day of their endurance flight at 7:11 a. m. July 29 when they had been up 192 hours. From now on until they land they must remain over Lambert-St. Louis Field, always within sight of an official observer. Their barograph was for only eight days.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—The big "red" endurance plane challenging the 554-hour mark of the Hunter brothers reached its 207th hour in the air at 10 a. m. E. S. T. July 29.

U. S. INDUSTRY TO ORGANIZE AGAINST REDS

Pulpwood, Lumber, Manganese, Coal Men to Mobilize for Action

COMMUNISTS FOUND IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS

Radical Circulars Intercepted in Student Soldiers' Camp —Ships Held Up

Industry is taking steps to join with Labor to enforce the extension of the embargo on Russian Soviet pulpwood by the United States to other commodities, notably coal, lumber and manganese.

This, they assert, is to protect American labor and American business from an inundation of convict-made or handled goods, or the products of forced labor which they say are now being produced or manufactured so far below the cost of American standards as to threaten the disruption of American industry.

They seek to bring pressure to bear upon Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to extend the embargo wherever it is needed, by invoking the provisions of the new tariff act to this end.

Two ships laden with Soviet pulpwood now lie in New York harbor unable to discharge and 32 more ships similarly laden are reported on the way.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, assures Mr. Lowman his action in holding up shipments of wood pulp has been most beneficial to hundreds of thousands of American workmen.

In Chicago the Fish congressional committee learns that Communist propaganda is carried on in the public schools and in a New Jersey military students' camp 6000 Communist circulars urging the soldiers to rebel against camp duties and to attend a demonstration Aug. 1 were intercepted and destroyed before they had been circulated.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The first rumblings of an economic clash between state-owned industry of Soviet Russia and privately owned industry of the United States is being heard with apprehension by all interests directly involved in the rapidly growing trade between Russia and this country.

American economic interests which have been affected by this trade, such as the manganese, coal, pulpwood, and lumber industries, are to be mobilized within a few days to resist the further importation of Russian products, according to an announcement made by the American Manganese Producers' Association, on July 28. Their declared intention is to bring pressure to bear upon Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Edgar B. Brossard, chairman of the Tariff Commission, to embargo Soviet goods on the ground that they are produced by convict labor and cause unfair competition.

Already Mr. Lowman has taken action upon this basis by embargoing the importation of pulpwood. Two freighters with pulpwood cargoes from Archangel were held up in New York harbor on July 28 by a telegraphic order to local customs officials from Mr. Lowman.

Thirty-Two More Ships Due

These were the British vessels Greslisle, consigned to Garcia & Diaz, and the Christian Bors of Norwegian registry, operated by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, official Soviet commercial agency in the United States. Thirty-two more vessels carrying pulp from Russian ports were said to be on their way here.

Unless Mr. Lowman's order is rescinded, they also will be barred from entry. Several managed to reach other ports before the embargo became effective. Four discharged cargoes of pulpwood at Portland, Me., and one at Bangor. A British vessel reached Portland on July 28 and was refused permission to land her cargo, while a vessel arriving at Boston on July 26 was refused permission to discharge her cargo of pulpwood.

Meanwhile, Peter A. Bogdanov, chairman of the Amtorg board of directors, attempted to counter unfavorable action by a guarded threat that Soviet purchases would be curtailed in the United States if importation of goods were checked.

"Our imports into this country are meeting a number of obstacles," he declared. "It is obvious that in order for the Soviet Union to make purchases abroad, it must have markets for its export. In the United States, sales of Soviet products do not exceed one-third of the purchases for the Soviet Union. A curtailment of Soviet imports into this country will necessarily be reflected in purchases."

Defends Russian Products

Mr. Bogdanov further explained that Soviet imports consist almost entirely of products which the United States does not produce at all or in insufficient quantities. He claims a distinctly superior quality for Russian anthracite and a higher grade of manganese than is produced here. Lumber imports, he said, consisted chiefly of spruce, which he added is virtually exhausted here.

"The statements that Soviet imports constitute a menace to American industry are not warranted by the facts," he continued. "Soviet anthracite made up less than one-third of the total United States imports of anthracite last year and these amounted to less than 1 per cent of the total of anthracite production in this country. Imports of Soviet lumber were only about one-eighth of 1

per cent of the total American production."

J. Carson Adkerson, president of the American Manganese Producers' Association, denied Mr. Bogdanov's statement that the Russian manganese was of superior quality. Soviet shipments of manganese ore to the United States, he said, had grown from 1642 tons in 1922 to 329,336 tons last year. Before this competition American mines were producing at the rate of 200,000 tons a year, he said, while they are now virtually closed down. If they were permitted to operate through an embargo of the Russian product, he said, they would be able in a few years to supply the entire American requirement of 800,000 tons a year.

Soviet to Resume Export of Grain This Season

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Anastasius Mikoyan, trade commissar, addressing an audience of Communist workers mobilized for the promotion of grain collections, announced that the Soviet Union would resume grain export this year.

"Unquestionably we can prepare enough marketable grain to guaranty ourselves fully and also to resume export which is necessary for the purchase of equipment and construction of industrial plants," Mikoyan said.

He attributed improved crop prospects partly to good weather and partly to improved technical methods of farming introduced by state collective farms. Mikoyan declared last year's methods of grain collection, which consisted of the virtual requisitioning of grain at fixed prices from the more prosperous peasants and the realization of surplus grain from poorer peasants through the method so called of contracting under which peasants sold a definite amount of grain to state organs in advance, will remain in force. He added that contracting agreements must be corrected when they set too low the amounts of grain to be delivered.

Communists Are Declared Busy in Chicago Schools

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Russia's trade delegations are a subterfuge for getting propagandists into and out of various countries, it was declared by Morris Gordin, a "disillusioned Communist," testifying before the congressional committee led by Hamilton Fish Jr., of New York. He told how forged passports were obtained in different countries and how a New York passport "merchant" delivered 100 on demand to a party of Russians sailing for the old country.

Gordin, known as Novomirsky in the Bolshevist administration of Russia, told how trade delegations switch members en route through different countries, taking old workers back to Russia and leaving new replacements. He told how a person named Bronsky in New York supplied his party of 100 Russian coal miners with ready-made passports to Russia and how he was able to come back to the United States after he got disgusted with conditions in Russia.

First he went to London and got a passport back to Rusisa as a London merchant. Then he went to Berlin, where the British Embassy stamped his passport for Canada. At Windsor, Can., some newspaper interests who wanted his story got his passport accepted by American authorities, and he went from Detroit to New York, and has been in the United States for about six years.

Communist efforts to spread propaganda among the Negroes, among school children and in the railroad shops of Chicago were described by various witnesses. Oscar DePriest, Negro Congressman from this city, stated that considerable activity has been noted of Communists among Negroes since unemployment became acute. However, he declared his belief that here were not more than 300 Negro converts in Chicago.

Heads of a number of public schools told of frequent disturbances caused by children distributing Communist handbills and making "egg crate" speeches in school yards, attracting crowds and blocking traffic in streets until the police broke them up. The agitators usually were only a few years older than those they addressed, it was reported, and usually from other schools.

C. A. Dickinson, a special official of the Chicago & North Western Railway, told of the activities of half a dozen Communists in the shops of the railroad here. They distributed handbills, got out a "shop news," and proved a disturbing element until they were discharged. Then they began distributing literature outside the gates. Five were finally arrested and jailed, and fined under a city ordinance.

Literature distributed by Communists at the Illinois Steel Company plants was submitted to the committee by Maj. Walter Ferber Shaw, Evanston attorney, and formerly connected with the military intelligence service of the United States Army. He thought the Red funds in the United States were supplied mostly by "our own Pinks" rather than the Soviet.

Woll Tells Lowman Pulp Embargo Big Aid to Labor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Matthew Woll, president of America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, thanking Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, for favorable consideration of his request to bar the entry of convict-made pulpwood from Soviet Russia, asks that similar rulings be issued on other commodities produced by convict, slave or forced labor. Such commodities are specifically barred under the present tariff act, he points out.

"Your action will be most beneficial to hundreds of thousands of Americans employed in the production of lumber and other commodities, whom Congress intended to protect against the competition of the convict, forced or slave labor of Europe, Russia and the Orient, when the present law was adopted," Mr. Woll writes.

"Your action in properly enforcing the tariff law, despite the opposition of those forces who are interested solely in immediate profits augurs well for the continued employment of American workers who are vitally affected by tariff legislation and the proper enforcement of such legislation.

"American labor cannot compete with the convict, forced or slave labor of Russia, Europe and the Orient and at the same time maintain the American standards of living.

"We are hopeful that your action in denying entry to lumber, produced by convict labor, will be followed by similar rulings on other commodities which are produced by convict, forced or indentured labor."

Soviets Buy $7,000,000 American Farm Machines

CHICAGO (AP)—An order for approximately $7,000,000 worth of machines has been received from Russia by the International Harvester Company.

As a result of the order, it is planned to double operations at the Milwaukee plant of the company, officials said July 28. The order will keep the plant busy until after Christmas.

Red Literature Held Up

CAMP DIX, N. J. (AP)—Six thousand Communist circulars urging C. M. T. C. students here to rebel against camp duties and to join an international demonstration Aug. 1, were confiscated July 28 by Brigadier-General Rosenbaum, camp commandant. The circulars were signed by the Young Communist League of New York. They were believed to have been delivered by several girls who entered the camp in an automobile and left hurriedly after orders were given to halt them.

AIR DERBYISTS TO FLY TO 10 CITIES IN RACE

CHICAGO (AP)—Ten cities between Hartford, Conn., and Chicago were named July 26 as stopping points in the Yankee Men's Air Derby of the national air races here next month.

Hopping off at Hartford on Aug. 21, the derbyists will fly to Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Bay City, Grand Rapids, South Bend and Joliet before swooping across the finish line at the air races on Aug. 24. A $2500 prize goes to the winner. Entries are limited to airplanes of 100 horsepower.

MEJIA TO STUDY IN STATES

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP)—Edwardo Mejia, son of President Mejia of Honduras, left Tegucigalpa July 28 for New Orleans, where he will enter college.

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HOOVER PAVES WAY TO UTILIZE LABOR CENSUS

Names Commission to Find How to Use It to Prevent Unemployment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—President Hoover has decided that some way should be devised by which the government departments and business can coöperate better in the gathering and use of unemployment statistics and has appointed a commission to look into the matter.

To those who are "anxious over the appointment of so many fact-finding commissions," Mr. Hoover points out, as he announces the appointment of his latest, that he has not yet appointed as many as any of the last five presidents, and promises that there shall be "more yet."

Announcing the formation of the new commission, Mr. Hoover said:

"I am today appointing a committee to advise the government departments on methods for revision of the statistical services for the determination of unemployment and to establish the method of coöperation between government departments and business. Congress at the last session added somewhat to the requirements of this service, the purpose of such information being not only a barometer of business, but the necessary information as to measures which need to be taken by local agencies as well as the Government in any constructive relief of unemployment.

"The need for more systematic information has been generally indorsed by business and labor organizations for some years.

"The committee will be made representative of the American Federation of Labor, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association, Industrial Conference Board, the railway employees and other local organizations, the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Committee on Economic Changes, and other economic bodies.

"Mr. Stuart of the Department of Labor and Mr. Steuart, director of the census and a representative of the Department of Agriculture, will be ex-officio members.

"The question is not as simple as it appears on the surface. The inclusion of a determination of the amount of unemployment in the census taken April 1 gives us for the first time an accurate base on which to formulate plans and a knowledge of the whole problem which we have never hitherto possessed. But if we were to attempt such an absolutely accurate determination of employment once every three months it would require a house-to-house canvass of the entire nation and would be practically the equivalent of the census and might cost us $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 per annum. On the other hand, it has been long recognized that the present Department of Labor statistics are inadequate, the cost of which is about $150,000 per annum. In order to secure the information we need at reasonable cost we must find a new basis for recruiting it. Such a basis can only be formulated by the coöperation of industry, labor and other agencies.

"To some who are anxious over the appointment of temporary committees and commissions for advisory fact-finding coördinating or negotiating purposes, I may suggest that they are not a new necessity in government. President Roosevelt created 107 of them, President Taft 63, President Wilson 160, President Harding 44 and President Coolidge 118. As we need the best brains of the country to assist in government and in the coördination of public efforts, I shall appoint others. The willingness of our people of specialized knowledge to give such voluntary service as this requires is one of the most gratifying qualities in citizenship."

REORGANIZATION PROPOSED FOR VIRGIN ISLANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

islands has declined until natives are migrating in large numbers, he declares, and the United States has appropriated $5,500,000 in the last 13 years without accomplishing a permanent stabilization.

To remedy salient defects in the economic structure, Mr. Brown proposes to encourage a flow of capital to the islands through building up a tourist trade and reviving the shipping and bay rum industries. In this way, he says, he hopes to enable the inhabitants to realize a measure of economic independence.

Paralleling this reaching out for new economic resources, Mr. Brown offers plans for instructing the Virgin Islanders in better ways of merchandising, with more effective coöperation.

As concrete steps toward encouraging business and agriculture in the islands, Mr. Brown has proposed to Congress the appropriation of money to be used in improving the Grand Hotel at St. Thomas—needed for tourist accommodation—and in agricultural education.

He also proposes changes in the educational system to include more vocational training to fit the natives for taking part in the new economic activity. Governmental changes are also proposed by Mr. Brown. The tax system should be revised, he says, by abolishing the lamp and wheel taxes—remnants of ancient measures—and wiping out the immigration tax.

It Takes More Than a Scarecrow to Frighten This Bird

Jews in Rumania Appeal for Justice

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—A Jewish "General Staff" to defend their interests has been formed as the result of a conference which was called following the repeated outbreaks recently against Jewish populations in several provinces and the delegates issued a communiqué at the close explaining that the new organization would be a body invested with authority to speak in the name of the Jewish population or lead it in any action for the protection or defense of its collective interests.

The staff is composed of Jewish parliamentary members and delegates from various provinces. The conference has also addressed an appeal to the King and sent three representatives to deliver it, believing there is no other possibility of obtaining justice than by going directly to the nation's highest authority.

The conference voted its protest against the Government's tolerance of agitators and asked that severest measures be taken to ameliorate the present situation. An appeal was addressed to the Rumanian public to remind it that anti-Semitism is destructive to the national prestige. The delegates also appealed for funds to repair the losses of the Jewish population.

Prague Prohibits Anti-War Meetings

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE — The municipal police have prohibited all meetings and street processions planned by Czechoslovakian Communists for Aug. 1.

It has long been declared that this day was intended by Communists throughout Europe for great rallies in the principal cities and the local Communists had organized a big program in a great open air gathering in Prague's chief square, Vaclanske Namesti, when speeches on present political and economic conditions and the dangers of a new war would have been delivered by Communist leaders.

VIENNA (AP)—Plans of Soviet Russia for an international "anti-war day" have stirred the police of central Europe to counter-activity.

In Budapest July 28 the Hungarian police arrested Aladar Tamas, a Communist of the city, and 20 of his followers, charging them with preparing mass demonstrations for Aug. 1. They will be detained until the day has passed.

Rumanian gendarmes arrested many for the same reason, rounding up Communists in Bucharest, Temesvar and other cities.

LEGGE AND HYDE START NEW TOUR OF WEST JULY 31

Indiana, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington to Hear Wheat Story

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Prices for wheat are due to rise, because surpluses are gradually being turned to new uses—such as mixing with other grains for live stock feed—according to Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, in a discussion July 28 of his coming trip to the middle and far West to start July 31. Exports are continuing of surplus grain, he said, but this outlet cannot be relied upon as a permanent relief for the wheat situation.

Confronted with surpluses of wheat increasing from year to year all over the world, farmers of the United States will eventually find it to their interests to withdraw entirely from the export market, Mr. Legge declared.

By supplying the domestic market and keeping production at a level designed for this purpose, Mr. Legge declared, the farmers will receive adequate prices for their wheat, instead of cutting the price below the cost of production by piling up surpluses.

Mr. Legge said it was the purpose of the Farm Board in coöperation with the Department of Agriculture to carry this message throughout the wheat belt of the United States. Starting with addresses at Indianapolis, Mr. Legge, who is later to be joined by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, is to speak before extension groups in many states, including Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington.

Reduction of the freight rates on wheat, effective Aug. 1, should have a wholesome effect in slowing down early shipments, since the farmers will wait to benefit by the lower rates, according to Mr. Legge. Slowing up of shipments, he said, will prevent clogging of markets and storage.

The preferential freight rate on export wheat, adopted as an emergency measure last year, will probably not be employed again this year, Mr. Legge declared. Last year the reduction moved grain to the ports, but this did not help the situation, since the grain was not exported.

Accompanying Mr. Legge and Mr. Hyde on the coming trip will be Nils A. Olsen, chief of the bureau of agricultural economics, and C. W. Warburton, chief of extension service in the Department of Agriculture.

PERU CONTINUES TRADE REVIVAL, PRESIDENT SAYS

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—President Leguia, addressing the opening session of Congress July 28, declared that Peru was beginning to recover from the effects of the business depression which started last year and pointed out that copper and oil production had greatly increased.

The address, made in connection with the one hundred and ninth anniversary of independence, as well as the opening of the congressional period, stressed the friendly relations existing between Peru and other nations.

Peru is continuing her progress despite financing conditions, President Leguia said. "The advance has been such that none can doubt that Peru is already experiencing a period of revival which only disorders such as are already past could halt."

The increase in population, multiplication in national production, highway construction and the conquest of the Andes were cited by the chief executive as among the progressive steps made during the past year.

The Callao port works, the President said, were being continued through an arrangement by which the Cerro de Pasco Copper Corporation extended an amortization of a $2,000,000 loan for two years. He said boundary disputes had been settled with Bolivia, Brazil and Colombia, the only remaining border question being that with Ecuador which "is being negotiated satisfactorily."

Wheat and rice production for 1929 increased considerably over 1928, he pointed out. Copper production was increased 28 per cent and oil 15 per cent over the previous year.

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STERN'S DAYLIGHT FUR SALON—THIRD FLOOR

'NORRIS NO. 2' CANDIDACY TO BRING INQUIRY

'Trickery' Suspected in Filing by Man of Same Name as Senator

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb. — Simultaneously with the arrival here of George W. Norris, leader of the insurgent group in the United States Senate, to begin his campaign for reëlection, announcement was made that further inquiry will be launched into the filing of Republican nomination papers by another George W. Norris, Broken Bow grocer.

The effort to determine if political trickery was involved in the filing of papers by a man of the same name as the Senator, will be made by the Senate investigating committee. The hearing will be held at Lincoln July 31, under the chairmanship of Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota. The Broken Bow grocer has been subpœnaed to appear at the hearing.

Meanwhile the Custer County Republican organization at Broken Bow held a hearing of its own. It obtained a statement from the grocer disclaiming any fraudulent intent in his filing.

Though Senator Norris, on arriving here, denounced in no uncertain terms the filing by George W. Norris, No. 2, the effect of the grocer's filing on the campaign of Senator Norris may depend upon the outcome of the final hearing. Much criticism is heard here, especially among the Republican regulars, because of the action of J. P. Robertson, secretary to Senator Norris, during the court hearing which was instituted to strike the name of Mr. Norris No. 2 from the list.

Mr. Robertson attended the hearing before C. A. Goss, chief justice of the Nebraska Supreme Court, at which Mr. Norris No. 2 was ruled off the ballot. Mr. Robertson is said to have admitted that he had a withdrawal, signed by Mr. Norris No. 2, in his pocket while the court was hearing the case.

Opponents of Senator Norris claim that it was merely an attempt to "play politics" over the situation and to arouse sympathy for Senator Norris. The withdrawal had been drawn by Paul Johnson, Broken Bow attorney, Mr. Norris No. 2 told the Broken Bow Republican organization. He said the withdrawal was drafted at the time the grocer's filing was made out, to be used in case the field was cleared of candidates in favor of S. R. McKelvie, formerly Governor and present member of the Federal Farm Board.

The withdrawal was turned over to Mr. Robertson the evening of the hearing before the Supreme Court, according to Mr. Norris No. 2. Mr. Robertson claims that Mr. Johnson became alarmed over the proposed investigation by Mr. Nye and insisted on Mr. Robertson accepting it.

The Custer County Republican organization upon completion of its hearing stated that it was convinced that Mr. Norris No. 2 made his filing of his own free will without financial aid. It claimed that Mr. Robertson did not act fairly with Mr. Nye during the latter's investigation, if his possession of the withdrawal was not reported. Mr. Nye is known to have learned of it, however, immediately after the recent senatorial committee hearing here.

CAROL OF RUMANIA MAKES IT EVIDENT HE IS THE MASTER

(Continued from Page 1)

ential members of the Court, he was able to become the head of several of Rumania's largest industrial concerns, for naturally in a country where state favors and privileges have played a large rôle, every company was very glad to have as president a man at Court whose influence was able to surmount all government changes.

And in turn, as head of Rumania's industry, the prince wielded an authority which practically no one dared oppose. Finance ministers came and went, but they all worked with Stirbey. Even the Maniu Government sought his coöperation and established most cordial relations with him, while the press, though launching crusades against almost everyone else and everything else in Rumania, left this princely magnate alone.

Most of the thoughtful people in Rumania deplored the enormous power of this invisible dictator, but all felt helpless before him. So it is with relief that they see Carol assume the rôle of David against Goliath and dispose of Stirbey. Carol's opposition is due both to personal reasons and to his ideas of government.

In the first place, he wants to cleanse the Court of an influence which he has considered for years to be very baneful; and secondly, he wants his government to be open and aboveboard, in the hands of responsible men who actually hold the reigns of state. He wishes as far as possible to put an end to intrigues which only foster corruption and injustice.

For the moment, at least, there is no courtier in Rumania whose glance or whisper can determine policies of state. Order has been introduced into this dynastic confusion and for the present there is but one giver of orders in the royal palace.

Hoover for House Muscle Shoals Plan

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn. (AP)—President Hoover in a letter July 29 to Carroll B. Reece, Representative from Tennessee, has indorsed the House plan for development of the Muscle Shoals project. The letter said:

"I hear that your opponents are charging you with failure to serve the interest of your constituents because you refused to accept the Senate plan for dealing with Muscle Shoals.

"The fact is that the House plan will secure development of this great resource more effectively and more greatly in the interests of Tennessee than would the Senate plan. I am assured that the Senate plan cannot be passed in the House, nor would it approve that plan because it is not in the interest of Tennessee or the rest of the nation. Your course has been the only one that will secure an advancement of this development in the interest of the people of Tennessee."

The Senate plan called for government operation of Muscle Shoals, and the House substitute provided for a commission to negotiate its lease to private operation. The conferees failed to agree.

Californians Form Grape Co-operative

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO — California's Grape Control Board, which, operating under auspices of the Federal Farm Board, will aid the $350,000,000 grape industry of the State, officially came into being July 28. With arrival of C. C. Teague, member of the federal board, it was formally announced that the Government's requirements that 85 per cent of the grape acreage be secured, had been met.

The 85 per cent acreage figure had been set by the Government to secure working control of the grape crop. Lack of such control in the past has resulted in much of the financial difficulties of the coöperative grape organization. The Government, Mr. Teague stated, will make its loan up to $20,000,000 to the Grape Control Board, as soon as details of that organization have been perfected.

Frederick J. Koster, San Francisco business man, was selected as chairman of the control board, and representative of the Farm Board and the "public interest," with the exception of Mr. Koster, and 20 other directors will serve until permanent representatives have been named by the various sections of the State.

Under the plan of the control board the growers generally agree to allow that organization to distribute and market their products. Existing packing facilities of the coöperative organizations will be utilized, present sales organizations will also come under the board's jurisdiction.

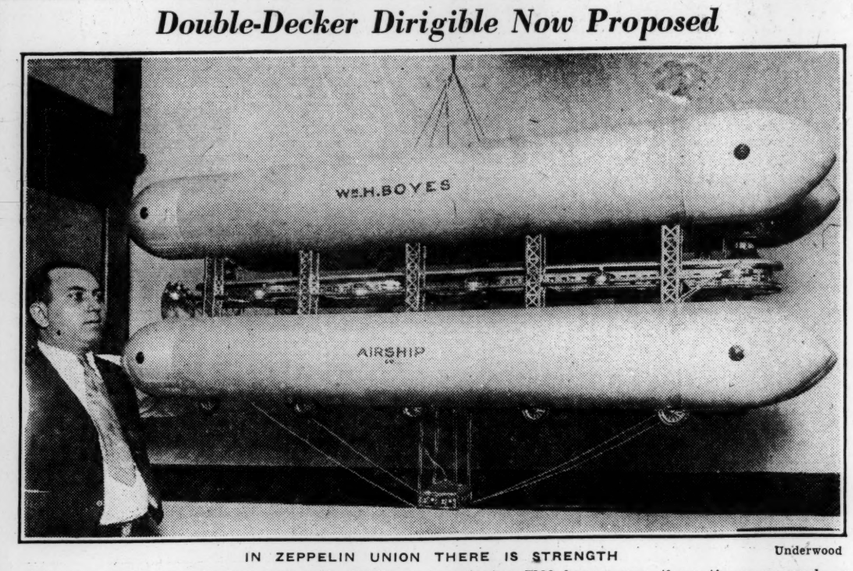
America to Police World, Lodge States

NEW YORK (AP)—Sir Oliver Lodge, eminent British researcher, speaking July 27 from London over the Columbia Broadcasting network on "The Destiny of America," declared that "the United States of America probably hardly yet realize the part they are to play in human progress."

Mentioning the great wealth, the geographic isolation from "the squabbles and jealousies of Europe," and the skill in industry and natural science as qualities that have developed America into one of the mightiest of nations, he said that this country will ultimately take the lead in the world-wide coöperation of peoples.

Sir Oliver expressed the conviction that the first steps for world peace were already well under way. He pointed out the need of a power to keep international order, and said, "I believe in due time the police force of the world will be in the hands of America."

Double-Decker Dirigible Now Proposed



IN ZEPPELIN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH — Underwood

If one dirigible can do such and such, William H. Boyes figured, why couldn't four dirigibles hitched together in a kind of skyscraper effect do at least four times as much? At any rate that is the theory upon which he has worked, as the picture shows. Four dirigibles are arranged in a group with the passenger space in the center. It is designed to lift 480 tons and to carry 1000 passengers and 140 tons of mail and freight. It will have 24 motors developing 7200 horsepower, three times as much as that of the world-girdling Graf Zeppelin. It would alight on land or water and the passengers would be discharged by means of elevators, like the inmates of an office building or hotel. The four bags would hold 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas. Nothing is made known about the estimated cost, or when, and if, one of these ships will be built. At present it is only in the model stage.

BUILDING, LOAN CONCERNS NOTE STEADY GAIN

Assets of Societies in United States Increase $679,-119,893

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Building and loan associations throughout the country are steadily returning to normal conditions, according to the report of H. F. Cellarius, secretary of the United States Building & Loan League, Cincinnati, O., to the convention of that organization here July 29.

Notwithstanding that the usual business of building and loan associations was seriously disturbed by the stock market crash, on the whole "they weathered the stormy period in admirable fashion," and will be prepared for greater usefulness when business in general returns to normal, Mr. Cellarius said.

"Although building and loan associations have borne a large part of the immediate tremendous cost of the recent depression," the report said, "the ultimate effect upon their business is likely to be beneficial, depending upon the practical application of some of the more important lessons that have been brought to building and loan associations during the year."

Before the stock crash, Mr. Cellarius said, when a great many people were taking their money from the building and loan associations for speculation, the heavy withdrawals were a severe strain upon the resources of the association, and for a time this prevented many from making any mortgage loans.

"About the middle of last December, however," he said, "there was a notable change in conditions. The withdrawal demand decreased considerably, monies began flowing back into the associations in better volume, with more normal conditions slowly developing as the year drew to its close."

At the end of 1929, the report said, there were 12,342 building and loan associations actively operating in the United States, a decrease in number of 342 for the year, which was due to the weeding out of many weak and inactive associations in Pennsylvania.

"Otherwise, the number of associations in the several states remained substantially the same as in the previous year," the report said.

"The combined total assets of the building and loan associations in all the states aggregate $8,695,154,220, an increase for the year of $679,119,893, or at the rate of a little less than 8½ per cent. The total membership is 12,-111,209, an increase for the year of 115,304 members, or at the rate of a little less than 1 per cent. Of the total assets, $7,787,405,383 are invested in mortgage loans, being 89.6 per cent of such assets. The amount of mortgage loans made in 1929 is estimated at $1,800,000,000, showing a decrease of about 10 per cent over the amount loaned in the previous year.

"The average holdings of members in building and loan associations increased $49.71 during the year 1929, the total average amount now held by each member being $717.94," the report stated.

50 AFGHAN SOLDIERS ATTACKED BY BRIGANDS

LONDON (AP)—An official telegram from Kabul received in London July 28 stated that a party of 50 Afghan foot soldiers was ambushed near Kohdamar a few days ago by a band of robbers, who were repulsed. Troops pursued the brigands to the mountains, inflicting heavy losses.

A Daily Herald dispatch from Peshawar says a widespread revolt is brewing against Nadir Shah, King of Afghanistan. The paper adds that the insurrection is led by followers of Bacha Sakoa, who usurped the Afghan throne last year but later was deposed and killed.

'What's This?' Ask Pacific Ocean Fish Bumping Wall of Oxygenless Water

WASHINGTON (AP)—An invisible fence, barring the wanderings of denizens of the ocean's depths, has been found stretching east and west across the Pacific.

A belt of practically oxygenless water beginning 300 feet below the surface, reaching downward for 1000 feet and exceeding 100 miles in width, was one of the most interesting finds of the non-magnetic ship Carnegie before it burned at Samoa last year.

The discovery has just been made public by O. W. Torreson, navigator and executive officer of the ship which cruised up and down the Pacific Ocean in search of natural history data.

All creatures of the ocean need oxygen, Mr. Torreson points out, and this curious stratum of water which does not carry enough of that essential element must prove an effective barrier.

As a result of the last voyage of the research ship, Mr. Torreson said also, it was necessary to scrap existing ideas concerning the circulation of the waters of the Pacific, which had been assumed to be similar to the currents of the Atlantic.

"This new knowledge," he said, "will undoubtedly be important to those who are studying the climates of the United States and other countries bordering upon the Pacific."

The principal task of the Carnegie was the constant taking of observations on compass variations and ocean depths. Since the cruise ended the natural scientists who manned the ship have been studying the accumulated data and from it, Mr. Torreson said, discoveries still are being made.

Harvard Man Thinks Fish Would Swim Under Wall

Water containing practically no oxygen is a familiar phenomenon but it is unusual to encounter it under the conditions reported by the Carnegie's navigator, according to Dr. C. Iselin, assistant oceanographer of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Even if such a belt is found, Dr. Iselin said, it would be small in proportion to the ocean's depth. It could hardly constitute a "fence" he said, but would be more comparable to a rope and the fish could swim under or over it. The Dana expedition in 1922 reported places in the Pacific at depths of 200 to 500 meters (650 to 1600) feet which were practically without oxygen, Dr. Iselin continued.

Oxygenless water, Dr. Iselin explained, has no relation to the chemical composition of water itself which is composed of two molecules of hydrogen to one molecule of oxygen. In referring to oxygen in water the oceangrapher means the oxygen gas which is dissolved in water the same as gas is held in soda water.

"The deeper waters of the Black Sea are practically oxygenless," Dr. Iselin said. "But it is very unusual to encounter such a condition in the open ocean. It must be remembered that fish do not require much oxygen and it is doubtful if the reported oxygenless belt would actually act as a fence to prevent the fish from swimming through.

"Water has only two ways of renewing the oxygen, either from the surface or by that given off by plants. Water that has long remained below the surface may be relatively without oxygen. This condition is usually encountered in the Pacific at depths of from 300 to 800 meters (980 to 2600 feet)."

ARCE GETS JUSTICE PORTFOLIO

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Acceptance of the nomination to the post of Minister of Justice of Humberto Arce was announced July 27. The portfolio has been vacant for some weeks.

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TEXANS FORM ALIGNMENTS FOR AUGUST VOTING

Run-Off Primary Promises Exciting Fight Between Mrs. Ferguson and Sterling

DALLAS, Tex. (AP) — Texas Democrats on July 28 looked at the 55,441 lead Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, former Governor, had run up over Ross S. Sterling, wealthy Houston publisher, in the primary of July 26 and began forming alignments for the campaign leading to the run-off primary, Aug. 23, when the Democratic nominee for Governor will be chosen.

Thomas B. Love, Dallas lawyer and state Senator, the first of the nine defeated candidates for the gubernatorial nomination to declare himself, announced he would support Sterling. Frank Putnam of Houston, wet candidate, said he would support Mrs. Ferguson, since Ferguson was wet, although Mrs. Ferguson is a dry. Dr. C. E. Walker stated Mrs. Ferguson would get his support as the "champion of the plain people."

Gov. Dan Moody, who defeated Mrs. Ferguson four years ago, but who declined to run for a third term, came out with a statement of support for Sterling.

Mrs. Ferguson and her husband campaigned together. They promised a lower tax rate, less legislation, opposition to a proposed $300,000,000 road bond issue, and pleaded for further vindication for Ferguson, who was impeached and removed from office in the middle of his second term.

Sterling, rated as a multi-millionaire assumed sponsorship for the proposal to issue the $300,000,000 in road bonds. He promised a business administration for the State and a recess of politics.

Ferguson, terming himself a "dirt farmer," despite the fact that he was president of a bank when he first ran for Governor 16 years ago, has a tremendous hold upon a vast part of the Texas Democratic strength. His speaking engagements usually attract vast throngs.

WELLAND CANAL REBUILT, TO OPEN LAKES TO WORLD

(Continued from Page 1)

Niagara, illustrates the development of the Dominion as a whole throughout the last 100 years. As long ago as 1710 an emissary of the French Louis XIV, Clerambaut d'Aigremont, declared, "When I passed the portage at Niagara it did not appear to me that any communication between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie could be made that would avoid this portage," and for more than a century freight and the canoes that bore it were carried around by the rocky and precipitous path.

Then commerce demanded a more convenient route and in 1829 the first Welland Canal was finished. It was considered a marvelous engineering feat in its day, with its 40 wooden locks, each 110 feet long, and a channel 8 feet deep. In 1845 a second canal was opened having 27 locks 150 feet long and a depth of 9 feet, later increased to 10. In 1887 this was displaced by a third, with 25 locks, each 270 feet long and 45 feet wide, and having a depth of water of 14 feet.

And now comes the fourth, with eight locks and each at the water line 820 feet by 80 feet, with 30 feet of water on the sills.

The difference in the levels between the two lakes amounts to 326½ feet, and this is overcome by seven lift locks, three of them "twin locks in flight," and one guard lock which keeps the summit level from Port Colborne to Thorold at a regulated height, enabling vessels to pass from Lake Erie into the canal without delay from the constantly fluctuating level of the lake.

More impressive than size are some of the engineering feats that were accomplished in the building of the canal. Perhaps the most difficult of these was the burying of the Welland River underground in order that the canal might pass over it. This was done by means of six tunnels, each 22 feet in diameter, cutting across the line of the canal at a depth of 75 feet and joined to the surface at either end by a corresponding number of vertical shafts.

Another problem was caused by the old canal crossing the site of the new at several places and at different levels, at one juncture one being as much as 180 feet higher than the other.

Has 20 Drawbridges

At intervals the canal is crossed by 20 movable railway or highway bridges, 11 of which are "vertical lift." These, too, were built and put in operation without interfering with land traffic.

All machinery is moved by electricity. Each lockmaster, as he stands at his station in his control cabin, can see by a glance everything necessary to the effective working of his particular portion of the canal. Every possible emergency has been provided for.

The new canal was built under the immediate direction of the Canadian Department of Railways and Canals, A. E. Dubuc, chief engineer.

Imagination is not required to envisage the effect upon Lake Ontario from this removing of the trade barrier at the foot of Lake Erie. Ambitious ports on both the American and Canadian shores have long been preparing for an era of unwonted prosperity when the great freighters and passenger boats of the upper lakes come crowding in to their wharves.

While Prescott on the St. Lawrence will reap the advantage of being the terminus of the deep-water route, and has already completed a huge elevator to handle the transshipment of grain, other cities—Toronto and Kingston on the north shore, Rochester and Oswego on the south—are looking for a goodly share of the new business. Even the little American ports of Great Sodus Bay and Little Sodus Bay are preparing to dredge their waters, and Olcott and Pultneyville are dreaming of the return of old-time sailing-ship prosperity.

Toronto, second largest city of the Dominion, is spending $65,000,000 on improving its harbor facilities. Most of the harbor is owned by the city or the harbor commission. Transcontinental tracks have been extended to the wharves, where interswitching of cars will be provided free; sidings can be obtained by any industry on sites now for sale or lease along the water front and hydroelectric power will be sold at cost.

A ship canal 6800 feet long and 400 feet wide, terminating in a turning basin 1100 feet square, extends through the center of the eastern harbor. Buildings and equipment costing $10,000,000 have been constructed on what was formerly marsh land. More than 94 per cent of the new dock facilities already are producing revenue at the central harbor and are built on land unproductive before 1917. A 30-foot navigable depth will be maintained throughout the harbors, and a 24-foot depth at the docks.

Kingston, at the foot of the lake, is preparing for the handling of grain and other freight in a big way.

Oswego visions itself a combined Minneapolis, Pittsburgh and Buffalo. Consulting engineers investigating for the Harbor and Dock Commission there have predicted the return of the flour industry, which the city lost to Minnesota nearly a half-century ago, and vast steel mills and smelting plants by virtue of cheaper haulage on grain and ore. The State of New York has evinced its faith in the prospective development by building a 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator adjacent to the harbor site.

Possessed of its own branch of the New York State Barge Canal, Oswego expects to be the first city on Lake Ontario to operate a "back door" link to New York from its harbor. Lying farther east than any major port, the city will have the advantage of the longest possible lake route to the Midwest, resulting in the greatest savings in transportation charges. Industries already located there, together with sugar, feldspar and other commodities regularly handled through the port, are expected to make Oswego a focal point in the packet freight trade.

Other Cities Expect Benefits

Rochester, a city of 330,000, which never has considered itself a port of major importance, has begun to survey the lake front for miles on either side of the city under direction of Louis Carlton Sabin of Cleveland, vice-president of the Great Lakes Carriers' Association and well-known shipping authority. Stephen B. Story, city manager, has appointed a harbor advisory board and asked the city council for an initial $400,000 to build a municipal dock at the mouth of the Genesee River at Charlotte, once a thriving Civil War port, but now chiefly a beach resort within the city limits.

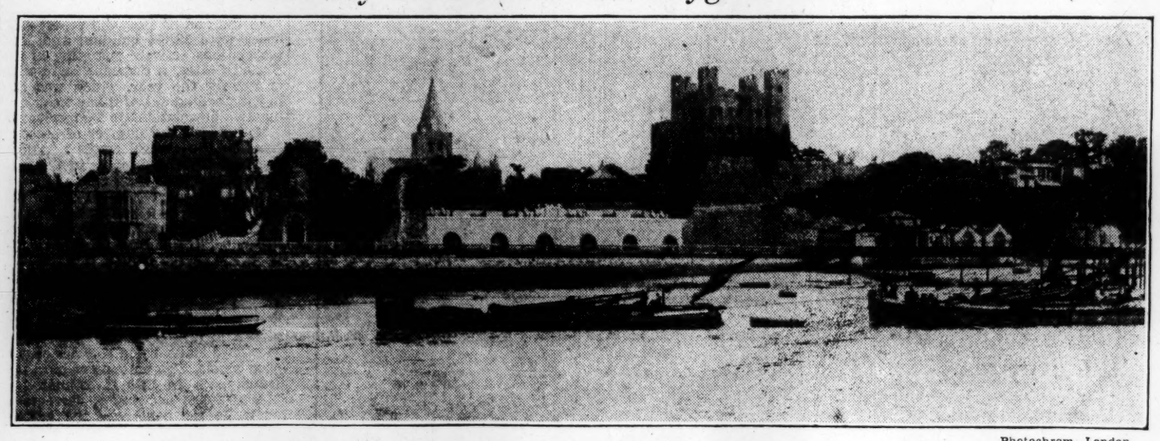
A survey also will be made of Irondequoit Bay, noted for its summer cottages and fishing, as the possible site of a big turning basin and the source of a "back door" connection to the New York State Barge Canal.

Industrialists have sighted the possibility of a double harbor, with Rochester-bound freight landing at Charlotte and through freight being handled through Irondequoit Bay at canal barge transfers. Barge vessels, now cut off from Lake Ontario by falls in the river, handle thousands of tons through Rochester at terminals lining the river between the falls in the heart of the city and the crossing of the canal and river to the south. Five railroads and a municipally owned subway serve the terminals.

SOUTH CAROLINA PEACH CROP

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — Ernest Carnes, county farm agent, estimates that the peach crop this year will approximate 200 carloads. Preparations for shipping both Elbertas and Georgia Belles are now under way, and shipments will go forward at the rate of about 15 cars weekly until the end of the season.

'A City of Another and a Bygone Time—'



ROCHESTER, ENG., FROM THE RIVER MEDWAY — Photochrom, London

The Cathedral Tower and Castle Seen in the Center Above Figured Prominently in Dickens's Famous Unsolvable Problem of Edwin Drood. Many Other Quaint Sights in "Cloisterham," as Dickens Called the Town, Are Reminiscent of the Author, Who Knew and Loved the Place as a Child. The Citizens Are Now Attending to Preservation of the Old Picturesque Landmarks.

2000 Years of History Unfold in Fair City of Rochester, Eng.

Castle and Cathedral Vie for Interest of Traveler—City Made Immortal as 'Cloisterham' in Dickens's Famous Book

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

FAR down in the County of Kent, known as the garden of England, stands the fair city of Rochester at the point where the famous Watling Street crosses the Medway. A city with 2000 years of history, a center of great effort at a period when the church was more closely allied with the state in ruling England; a city made immortal as "Cloisterham" in Dickens's unsoluble problem of Edwin Drood.

Rochester strikes the eye whether one approaches it from Gads Hill, where Dickens spent his last days, or from the south, as both picturesque and inviting, one of the many towns in England where the scroll of history for 2000 years may be unrolled and read. Note the strategical position of the Castle. "Fireplace, glorious pile—frowning walls—tottering arches—dark nooks—crumbling staircases." This is how it was in Alfred Jingle's day, and save that they are better cared for this is how the ruins are today. Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, and Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester, knew their business as well as anyone in those turbulent times, when massive keeps and battlemented walls were necessary to keep at bay their enemies, who only too often were of their own kith and kin.

When fighting days were over the citizens set slight store upon the relics of the ancient fortress, for it is recorded "that the floor timbers of this castle were taken down and sold to one Gummet, who bought them for the purpose of building a brewhouse on the common," and at a later day it was only the stoutness of the walls which prevented their being pulled down altogether. It is only fair to add that Rochester is more careful of its castle today.

Gundulf Built Nave, Tower

The great rival attraction is the Cathedral, in which again Gundulf had a hand in building the nave and northeast tower, leaving to his successor, Ernulf of Peterborough, the task of erecting the dormitory, refectory and chapter house, and to William de Hoo the new chancel and choir transepts.

The difficulty with the Cathedral, however, as with so much in Rochester, is that of distinguishing between actual fact and the fancies with which Dickens invested the place. "A city of another and a bygone time is Cloisterham (as he called it), with its hoarse cathedral bell, its hoarse rooks hovering about the cathedral tower, its hoarser and less distinct rooks in the stalls beneath."

They deposited Mr. Pickwick and his friends at the gate of the Bull, and they are far more real than any other visitors to that ancient hostelry. They made John Jasper live in the quaintly gabled house near the cathedral close, and the corporation has put up a bronze tablet there, announcing that it is "Jasper's Gatehouse."

Eastgate House, farther along the High Street, is better known as "Mrs. Twinkleton's Academy," although the brass plate, looking like the eyeglass of a battered old beau, is no longer there; and Restoration House, where Charles II stayed on his way to "coming into his own again," is better remembered as the home of Miss Haversham of "Great Expectations."

Dickens's Charm Is Felt

The charm of Dickens's genius is spread over all Rochester, which he had known and loved as a child, and seized on its history and buildings alike for the purpose of his novels. Did you notice the tablet to his memory on the wall of the south transept, and that to Richard Watts hard by? Watts was a sixteenth century worthy who founded the charity still known by his name, where "six poor travellers, who, not being rogues or praetors, may receive gratis for one night, lodging, entertainment, and fourpence each." Good entertainment it is, consisting of half a pound of beef, a pound of bread, and a pint of coffee for each man, but Dickens, who dearly loved the pleasures of the table, has magnified the feast in his "Seven Poor Travellers," until it consists of turkey, sauces, beef, vegetables and sundries, requiring six people to carry it from the Bull.

Which, again, is nearer reality, the beef, bread and coffee served out in Watts charity, where the poor travelers are entertained every night, or the "sumptuous repast" which is still hot, savory, and enticing in Dickens's pages? It is the same with everything about the ancient city. Rochester, with the coming of the motorcar, is not so quiet as in his day, but the whir of wheels and the odor of petrol can never make you forget that you are really in Cloisterham, joining in the Pickwickian revels, or helping Datchery toward the solution of a "mystery" that remains a mystery still.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. M. Pauline Haines, Morristown, N. J.
Jos. C. Haines, Morristown, N. J.
Mrs. S. Lucy Satterthwaite, Lansdowne, Pa.
Mildred Satterthwaite, Lansdowne, Pa.
Mrs. Bertie M. Higley, Beaumont, Tex.
Mrs. Frances B. Davis, Portsmouth, N. H.
Mrs. Libbie H. Rowley, Myers, N. Y.
Robert G. Bower, Myers, N. Y.
Madeline R. Bower, Myers, N. Y.
Geneva L. Butcher, Muskegon, Mich.
Richard L. Butcher, Muskegon, Mich.
Mrs. Mary J. Oest, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Lillian E. Wachtel, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Blanche F. Lowenfels, New York City
Mrs. Lottie H. Lion, New York City
Mrs. Elizabeth Hagendorn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence B. Morris, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Gladys Branyan, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Mina Shoemaker, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Miss Clara D. Meyer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Miss Emma Shoemaker, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Miss Marion K. Lyons, Avalon, Pa.
Mrs. L. C. Lyons, Avalon, Pa.
L. C. Lyons, Avalon, Pa.
Mrs. Harry E. Morse, Eustis, Fla.
Harry E. Morse, Eustis, Fla.
Miss Konstanse Olsen, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, Ottawa, Canada
Miss Jean Falconed, Ottawa, Canada
Mrs. Louise C. Nelson, Hollywood, Calif.
C. H. Collins, Ainsworth, Neb.
Maude J. Tetro, Kissimmee, Fla.
Mary V. Little, Memphis, Tenn.

FOX TO ADVERTISE IN NEWSPAPERS ONLY

NEW YORK (AP)—The Fox Theaters Corporation announces that henceforth it will advertise only in newspapers. Money heretofore used on other forms of advertising will be used for increased newspaper space.

The reasons assigned are superior flexibility, ability to make last minute changes and digestion of newspaper advertisements at the convenience of the reader.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT RAISES WAGE SCALE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Salary increases to 251 assistants, stenographers and clerks in the city's legal department, which will adjust the compensation to the amount and quality of work the employees are doing, have been announced by Arthur J. W. Hilly, corporation counsel.

The increases ranging from $180 to $1000 a year, have been provided by an economic policy which, Mr. Hilly said, has made it possible to save funds normally allotted for the hiring of special counsel. By trying a number of cases himself, Mr. Hilly added, and by assigning more to his experienced assistants, the department has been able to save more than enough to meet the pay increases. The Board of Estimate recently increased Mr. Hilly's salary from $15,000 to $25,000.

California Justices Hear Perjury Case

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO — Seven justices of the California State Supreme Court on July 28 heard John McDonald, self-styled perjurer in the case of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings, refute his original testimony that sent the two men to prison.

The justices did not sit on the "bench." The method used in the hearing and the hearing itself had no legal precedent in California and the judges desired to symbolize the fact that it was not normal court session. Hence they took places about two tables within the rail of the courtroom.

The "bench" iself was occupied by editorial observers—not reporters. The function of the editorial observers was one of representation of the public.

Provision was made for the reporters, also within the rail, at tables adjacent to the justices. The original prosecution attorneys, to some extent, took part in the questioning, following the interrogation by the justices.

BRITISH TO RETAIN 'BOOK OF HOURS'

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The "Bedford Book of Hours," a contemporary record of all classes of society in the early fifteenth century, is now definitely secured for the nation, the British Museum trustees announce.

This is due first and foremost to the generosity of Pierpont Morgan, who last year purchased the book for £33,000, but offered it to the trustees of the Museum for the same sum, interest free, if bought within the year. The time limit ended this week. This book was executed for John, Duke of Bedford, son of King Henry IV, and is unique in having a series of nearly 300 illuminated portrait heads in initial letters.

HUMAN SPECIES' ORIGIN AFRICAN, EXPLORER AVERS

(Continued from Page 1)

which was a land favorable to his development.

"There are at present certain dry river valleys and chains of oases which undoubtedly were very fertile areas thousands of years ago. These areas were followed by pre-historic man in his migration across the Sahara for it is near these present oases and river valleys that pre-historic stone tools are collected. It is not pure hypothesis to say that these river valleys and chains of oases were more fertile in pre-historic times."

The expedition this year thoroughly explored four habitation sites declared to be 25,000 years old, sifting an average of 240 feet of pre-historic ashes per day. Of 360,000 fragments of flint found, 36,000 showed they had been used by prehistoric man.

"No implements of warlike nature were found. This would indicate that these ancient inhabitants of the high plateau of North Africa were peaceful nomad hunters, who lived largely on snails and such animals as they could catch with snares."

All the material collected is divided equally between the Government Museum at Algiers and the Logan Museum.

WALDEMARAS' ESCAPE PLOT FAILS; 8 HELD

KOVNO, Lithuania (AP) — Wolf's Agency on July 28 reported that Augustin Waldemaras, former Dictator, banished for one year, attempted on July 27 to escape from the Platelí estate, near Korttingen, where he has been interned.

As a consequence of the incident, the interned former Premier was under strict surveillance on July 28. A group of journalists who, with the consent of the authorities, had arrived to interview him, were turned back. Eight persons were arrested, the dispatch concluded.

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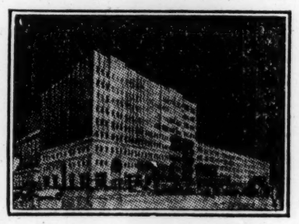
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TORONTO — CANADA

LABOR TO CALL OPPOSITION INTO PARLEY ON INDIA

All Parties to Be Invited to Help Formulate New Constitution

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, made a statement in the House of Commons July 29 indicating that the Government proposes to make a compromise upon the much-disputed question of British representation at the round-table conference which meets here in the autumn to formulate a new constitution for India.

The Cabinet, Mr. MacDonald said, has decided to admit full representation from both opposition parties in the British Parliament as well as from the Labor ranks.

As regards representation at the conference of the statutory commission under Sir John Simon, which is specially objected to by the Indian Nationalists, Mr. MacDonald said this question had not yet been decided, but, as at present advised, he is strongly against the proposal. This point was raised by David Lloyd George on behalf of the Liberals, and was vehemently pressed, for the Conservatives, by Sir Austen Chamberlain, who urged especially that Sir John Simon should be at the conference to represent his commission.

Mr. MacDonald, however, declined to give way except to the extent of repeating that the question is not yet finally settled. His reason, he said, for agreeing to the representation of the British opposition parties by members who are to be nominated by the respective heads of these organizations is to enable full elucidation of the questions concerned and to facilitate the adoption and insure the permanence of such policy as may eventually be decided upon.

He emphasized, however, that for the measures to be taken his own Government will be solely responsible. This statement does not meet the Indian Nationalist wishes, but neither does it satisfy those in Britain who regard the recommendations of the Simon Commission as a necessary basis for the new constitution. Its merit is that, while leaving the conference open to discuss any proposals that may be put forward, it provides also that the weight of the Simon Commission's unanimous recommendations shall not be forgotten.

Cut Armament Cost, British Admiral Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The next step in adjustment of armaments should be to determine the basis on which costs of construction can be reduced as low as possible, Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, formerly president of the Royal Navy War College and one-time commandant of the Imperial Defense College, asserted at a dinner in his honor at the Union Club here on July 28.

Sir Herbert, who arrived here last week and is a guest of Hoffman Nickerson, historian, at his summer home in Oyster Bay, is on his way to Williamstown, Mass., to attend the session of the Institute of Politics. He expressed pleasure that the United States Congress had ratified the London Treaty, and declared that the pact has provided a "breathing space" in which the nations may work out "the broad principles" underlying the question of security.

"It would be a pity for us now to quarrel about the details," he said. "Our eyes ought to be cast toward the future. We should think ahead rather than quarrel about the arrangement we have.

"The treaty has composed certain differences as to the size of armament. That is entirely satisfactory. Let us not then, in so far as this treaty is concerned, bother about small details. But as to the five years we have ahead of us before another conference—that demands that we bend our minds to consider to the utmost what is the basis for the adjustment of armaments with the aim of cutting as far as possible their costs."

English Plan Study in South America

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A. K. Wilson, the Master Cutler of Sheffield, and C. R. Hodgson, president of the Sheffield Junior Chamber of Commerce, are leaving England Aug. 1 to go to South America to investigate market conditions and trade possibilities in that country.

The inquiry is being undertaken on the recommendation of the Overseas Trade Development Council, with the active assistance of the Government, on behalf of Sheffield industries.

The Department of Overseas Trades announces that the investigations will take considerable time and thought as to the best means of following up the work done by Lord d'Abernon's recent mission to South America. On the return of the d'Abernon mission, representatives of Sheffield industries were informed that an investigation of South America, to include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Uruguay, should have beneficial results to the trades of Sheffield and "should lead to increased business by demonstrating in the best possible manner the undoubted ability of Sheffield to supply on competitive terms a greater share of South American requirements in tools and cutlery."

French to Hold World Parley to Aid Wine Trade

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—To increase consumption of their products abroad, French wine interests are preparing an International Wine Congress, to be held under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Certain towns in the wine producing districts will be developed as tourist centers in order to introduce French wine to foreign visitors.

The name "Uval stations," derived from the Latin uva, a bunch of grapes, has been given to these propaganda centers.

The new scheme is part of an extensive propaganda campaign being promoted by the High Commissioner for Tourism and other government officials in the hope of improving the present depressed condition of the wine market, due largely to prohibition in the United States.

Wine producers are asking the Government for a 10,000,000 francs appropriation, to be used for advertising.

Since direct advertising in the United States is not possible, it is hoped to interest American visitors in drinking French wines. A commencement was made with the recent visit of the Interstate Postgraduate Medical Association, some of whose members were encouraged to sign praises of alcohol in various forms.

Williams Penalized for Bermuda Flight

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Roger Q. Williams, who made a non-stop round-trip flight from New York to Bermuda on June 29, has had his flying license suspended for 90 days by the Department of Commerce in Washington because he did not obtain permission from the Governor of the Island before flying over the territory, according to announcement made here on July 28.

Regulations require aviators to obtain permission of the authorities of foreign countries before flying over their territory, except where reciprocal aeronautic agreements exist, as, for instance, between this country and Canada and Cuba. There is no such agreement between the United States and Bermuda, it was said, although negotiations looking toward one are now in progress. Imperial Airways, Ltd., holds exclusive rights to air traffic to Bermuda, according to authorities here.

Vincent J. Burnelli, his employer, said the suspension would seriously hamper the testing of a huge multi-motored airplane now under construction and that he would appeal to have Mr. Williams's license restored as soon as possible.

Bennett, Called as Prime Minister of Canada, Well Fitted for Position

R. B. BENNETT

Reelected House Member From Alberta. As Conservative Chief He Goes With His Party Into Power.

Conservative Leader Has Served Public for Many Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Richard Bedford Bennett, Conservative leader, and presently Prime Minister of Canada, is a native of Hopewell, New Brunswick. He moved to Calgary, Alberta, in 1897, where he practiced law and was elected a member of the Legislature of the Northwest Territories. After the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were organized he was elected to the Legislature of his new Province, Alberta, retaining his seat until 1911, when he resigned to participate in the federal election campaign on the issue of reciprocity with the United States and to be returned as member for Calgary in the House of Commons.

When the war broke out in 1914, he placed his services in the hands of Sir Robert Borden, who selected him for the important post of director-General of National Service.

At different times he has held the portfolios of Justice, Attorney-General and Finance in Arthur Meighen's cabinets. In 1927 he was chosen as leader of his party. In business he has been successful as in law and politics, and before he devoted himself exclusively to the public service his advice and assistance were utilized by many of the most important commercial and industrial organizations of Canada.

As a fluent speaker he has few peers. In brief Mr. Bennett appears eminently fitted to successfully occupy the high position to which he has been called.

Trade Dispute Pact Arranged by Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Agreement on a plan of arbitration eliminating disputes between two or more building trade unions employed on the same construction work, was reached here at a joint conference of the executive committees of the Building Trades Division, American Federation of Labor, and the National Association of Building Trade Employers on July 28. Details of the plan were withheld pending its submission to the presidents of 40 international building trade unions.

In the event the labor union presidents accept the plan, it will then be submitted to the executive committee of the A. F. of L., probably within a month, it was said.

Oscar W. Rosenthal, president of the Builders Association of Chicago, and vice president of the National Association of Building Trade Employers, commenting on the plan, said it was reached after a series of conferences between representatives of the builders and labor unions, the first of which was held last January in Tampa.

"Jurisdictional labor disputes, those in which claims are made by two or more labor unions to do the same work," Mr. Rosenthal said, "are costing builders and labor alike more than $20,000,000 a year. Labor, as well as the builder, has realized for several years the absolute imperativeness of a solution of this problem. I believe that this plan we have agreed upon will do that."

BOLIVIAN REGISTRATION

LA PAZ, Bol. (By U. P.)—Cancellation of old civilian registration lists and instructions for citizens to register again under supervision of military authorities, was ordered July 27 by the Military Junta governing Bolivia. The new registration will begin Sept. 1.

CONSERVATIVES DEFEAT LIBERAL RULE IN CANADA

(Continued from Page 1)

(except for a short interruption in 1926) after nine years of power. Mr. Mackenzie King first became Prime Minister in 1921 on the defeat of the Meighen Government.

Appealed to Country

After four years, he appealed to the country which resulted in the famous stalemate Parliament of 1925, the resignation of the Prime Minister following his difficulties with Lord Byng over dissolution, the formation of the Meighen "shadow" Government, and the subsequent defeat of Mr. Meighen in the general elections of 1926.

In the present campaign Mr. Mackenzie King submitted as his three chief issues:

One—The Dunning budget with its British preference provisions.

Two—The Government's record.

Three—Representation at the Imperial Conference.

Conservatives stressed unemployment, with more adequate tariff protection. For consideration of unemployment, Mr. Bennett promised a special session of Parliament. He took the ground that Empire tariff preferences should be reciprocal.

In the rural districts, especially in Quebec, attack was directed against competition from New Zealand butter imported under the trade treaty. However, these would appear but slight excuses for such a decisive Liberal defeat which must largely be set down to causes beyond their control.

"The policy of the Conservative Party has been accepted by the people of Canada as the instrument of national development," Mr. Bennett declares. "The fact that every province of the Dominion has contributed to the result will sustain the new Government in the task which lies before us. This Dominion-wide expression of confidence insures a solidarity of government which at this time is essential and manifests a determination on the part of the people of our country to cherish and maintain national unity. For victory at the cost of unity would be in truth an overwhelming defeat of the purpose for which our party stands."

'PEOPLE'S STATE' IS IDEAL OF NEW GERMAN PARTY

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The new "German State Party" is to become the center of all liberal-minded persons who wish to uphold the Democratic parliamentary régime, who want to lift it into a more ideal plane, and who oppose dictatorial experiments, one of the founders of the new party told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

This new party wants to make of the German Republic a true "People's State," he continued. One of the greatest evils in the German Parliament, this new party believes, is that the parties represent special interests instead of first thinking of the welfare of the nation as a whole. The German State Party, therefore, intends to awaken a more ideal attitude of the Reichstag deputies toward their work and responsibilities and will make an effort to fill people with greater enthusiasm for their state.

The echo which this new party has found in all liberal circles, reaching far to Right and Left, seems to indicate it is meeting a need. Three of Germany's best newspapers in different parts of the country, namely, the Frankfurter Zeitung, Koelnische Zeitung and Hamburger Fremdenblatt, warmly support it.

Somebody had to make a beginning with the reorganization of German party life, and the principal thing is that such a start has been made, the Koelnische Zeitung, which was once very close to the late Dr. Stresemann, writes.

New York Recount Reveals 6,959,195

WASHINGTON (AP) — New York City's population was announced July 29 by the census bureau as 6,959,195, an increase of 1,339,147 or 23.8 per cent. This figure, based on a re-check of returns, was larger than the 6,958,792 announced by the New York supervisor.

The New York boroughs were announced by the census bureau as follows:

Bronx, 1,266,506, increase 534,490 or 73 per cent; Brooklyn, 2,596,154, increase 577,798 or 28.6 per cent; Manhattan, 1,859,925, decrease 427,949 or 18.6 per cent; Queens, 1,079,357, increase 610,315 or 130.1 per cent; Richmond, 157,253, increase 40,722 or 34.9 per cent.

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"Diamond Circlet"—Platinum, Full Circle of Diamonds, $147

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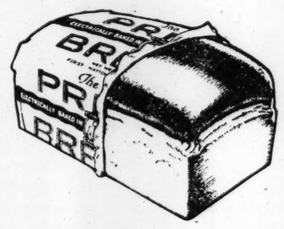
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

R. N. WILLIAMS 2D DEFEATS ONDA

G. Lyttleton Rogers Defaults, While Rainville Wins at Seabright

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUMSON, N. J.—The classic Seabright invitation tennis tournament has entered into a new phase. In place of the presence of a few outstanding stars, whose failures furnished the only news items of the first few days, groups of both men and women of such even balance that it would be hazardous to name with any positive conviction which should be seeded in the draw, as the younger sports writers found to their confusion, are competing in battles which will bear close watching all the way through the tourney.

Even in that weak section of the play, the mixed doubles, for which Seabright Bowls are offered this year for the first time, the entries are of the kind usually reserved for the United States championships at Longwood.

If any player in the 1930 tournament should be singled out for special mention it would be Richard Norris Williams 2d. Playing for the first time in this tourney in 1913, the former Harvard star came through his first round of his eighteenth year July 28, when he eliminated Sadakazu Onda, the lone Japanese representative this year, 6—2, 6—3.

Rogers in Doubles

Another blow to the international phase of the tourney came when the new champion of Canada, G. Lyttleton Rogers, the Irish internationalist, feeling the effects of his strenuous campaign in Canada during the past two weeks, following his arrival, decided to confine his play to doubles. The lone survivor from outside the United States is Marcel Rainville of Canada, who put up a good battle to defeat Herbert L. Bowman, the New York Athletic Club star, in one of the hardest fought battles of the opening day, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Francis T. Hunter, the leading seeded player, also had a hard struggle before he could dispose of one of the new Californians who have developed such strength since Frederick B. Alexander took up professional coaching in Los Angeles and its suburbs. Jack Tidball, still in his teens, who showed so well at Longwood, took the first set from the second ranking player of the United States, and held his own to three-all in the second, with his careful shooting, not for the Hunter backhand, but right at his formidable forehand, before Hunter learned to stay close to the middle, to avoid overreaching for his returns. But the balance of the match found Hunter more careful, and the New Rochelle player won at 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

David N. Jones, the Columbia player, scored a victory over Edward W. Feibleman, who has been the target of many reverses this season, by defeating the former Harvard star, 7—9, 6—2, 7—5, in what might have been an unexpected reversal if Feibleman had not been the subject of too many of these for the past two years.

Mianne Palfrey Wins

The women's singles and doubles were brought through the first round, without any surprises, though several of the matches were somewhat close. Miss Mianne Palfrey was a victor over Miss Dorothy Andrus, after one of the hardest battles, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, of the Californians, also had a hard struggle to eliminate Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, the Westchester champion, 7—5, 5—7, 6—2. The Palfrey sisters and Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. L. A. Harper stood out in the doubles, and the latter pair were also prominent in the singles, winning their matches in each without the loss of a game, while the Brookline sister team dropped an occasional game in both. The summary:

SEABRIGHT INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT—LADIES' SINGLES

First Round

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. J. S. Shanley, Seabright, 6—3, 6—2.

Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Miss Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Miss Mary Greef, Kansas City, 6—2, 6—3.

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Mary Z. McHale, Dallas, Tex., 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Mrs. E. M. Crane, Seabright, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Miss Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., defeated Mrs. C. A. Gray, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Clara Greenspan, New York, defeated Mrs. Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Cambridge, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Miss Clare Prentice, Seabright, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Miss Carolyn Babcock, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., defeated Mrs. Schuyler Van Vechten, Seabright, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, defeated Miss Mercedes Marlowe, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—1.

Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., 6—3, 6—0.

Miss Clara L. Zinke, Cincinnati, O., defeated Miss Helen Marlowe, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Rye, N. Y., 7—5, 5—7, 6—2.

Miss Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, defeated Miss Anne Page, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—3.

LADIES' DOUBLES—First Round

Misses Sarah and Mianne Palfrey defeated Mrs. S. A. Young and Mrs. Schuyler Van Vechten, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss Virginia Hilleary and Miss Dorothy Andrus defeated Miss Ethel L. Burkhardt and Miss Dorothy Weisel, 9—7, 1—6, 6—4.

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill and Miss Penelope W. Anderson defeated Miss Anne Page and Miss Alice C. Francis, 6—2, 6—2.

Misses Helen and Mercedes Marlowe defeated Miss Mary Greef and Miss Clara Greenspan, 6—0, 4—6, 8—6.

Miss Edith A. Cross and Mrs. L. A. Harper defeated Mrs. E. M. Crane and Mrs. Haley Fiske, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Mary Z. McHale and Miss Ruth Bailey, defeated Mrs. C. A. Gray and Mrs. J. S. Shanley, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.

Miss Marjorie K. Gladman and Miss Josephine N. Cruickshank defeated Mrs. A. J. Lamme and Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Clara L. Zinke and Miss Virginia B. Rice defeated Miss Carolyn Babcock and Miss Dorothy Workman, 10—8, 6—1.

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Donald H. Cram, Nashville, defeated Henry L. Johnson Jr., Waban, Mass., 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Julius Seligson, New York, defeated Gustave H. Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, 6—4, 6—4.

Marcel Rainville, Toronto, defeated Herbert L. Bowman, New York, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Samuel B. Gilpin, Philadelphia, defeated Harry B. Fisher Jr., New York, 6—2, 6—4.

R. Norris Williams 2d, Bryn Mawr, defeated Sadakazu Onda, Japan, 6—2, 6—3.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Philip F. Neer, New York, 6—0, 6—3.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated Harold Blauer, New York, 6—2, 10—8.

Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, won from Fritz Mercur, South Bethlehem, by default.

Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, defeated Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. A., 6—3, 6—1.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated E. W. Feibleman, New York, 7—9, 6—2, 7—5.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, defeated Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, 6—4, 7—5.

Ted Barwell, Charlotte, N. C., defeated Edward T. Herndon, New York, 6—0, 6—4.

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., won from G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, by default.

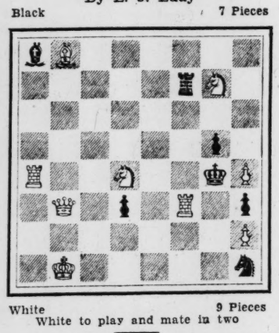
Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Cambridge, 6—3, 6—0.

CHESS

by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1221
By E. J. Eddy

Black 7 Pieces

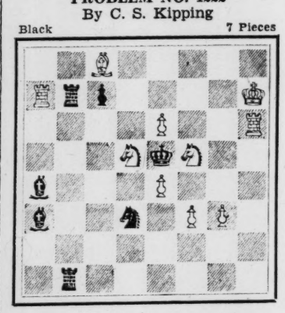


White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1222
By C. S. Kipping

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1219. P-B7

No. 1220. 1. Kt-B5 BxB or Q-R2
2. Kt-R3
1. ——— B-Kt4
2. B-B4ch
1. ——— Q-Q5
2. KtxQ
1. ——— Q-B6 or QxB
2. KtxP
1. ——— Q-R6
2. Kt-Q4

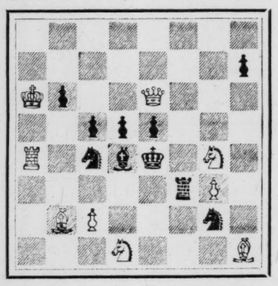
End-Game No. 4. 1 B-Q6ch, K-B2; 2 B-B4, K-B2; 3 B-R6ch, K-B2; 4 B-K3, K-B; 5 B-QB5ch, K-B2; 6 BxKt, K-B; 7 B-KB5ch, K-B2; 8 B-Kt4, K moves; 9 KxB, winning.

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
Plural Half-Pin Systems

The feature of this problem is that two half-pins, a lateral and a diagonal, have been combined in the same problem. In general, such combinations are cumbersome and devoid of by-play.

By C. Mansfield

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

NOTES

A great Polish team won the international team tournament held at Hamburg by the closest of margins. At the beginning of the semifinal round Hungary was leading by half a point. Both teams, believing a misstep would be fatal, swept through their opposition 4—0. Thus when the last round began Hungary, twice winners of the previous two-team tournaments, was barely ahead. But Hungary had the Dutch team to conquer, while Poland played Finland. Hungary lost to Holland 1½-2½, while Poland won from Finland 3½-½. Following these leaders came Germany, barely ahead of Austria, with Czechoslovakia fifth and the United States sixth.

Akiba Rubinstein, who led the victorious Polish team, also led in individual victories with 15½ out of 17. S. Flohr of the Czechoslovakian team was second with 14½ out of 17, while I. Kashdan, who won this honor in 1928, was third with 14 out of 17. The final standing:

Countries	W	L	Countries	W	L
Poland	48½	19½	Latvia	35	33
Hungary	47	21	Denmark	31	37
Germany	44½	23½	France	28⅓	39½
Austria	43½	24½	Rumania	28⅓	39½
Cz'oslovakia	42½	25½	Lithuania	22½	45½
United States	41½	26½	Iceland	22	46
Holland	41	27	Spain	21½	46½
England	40½	27½	Finland	18	50
Sweden	40	28	Norway	16	52

The following game is the sixth of a match played at Berlin during May between K. Ahues and A. Brinckmann. Ahues won with a score of three wins and five draws.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Ahues White	Brinckmann Black	Ahues White	Brinckmann Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 B-K2(f)	B-Q2
2 P-K3(a)	P-K3(b)	16 P-KK4!(g)	Kt-K2
3 P-QB4	P-QB3(c)	17 BxKt	PxB
4 Kt-QB3	Kt-Q2	18 P-B5	QPxP(h)
5 B-Q3	P-KB4(d)	19 PxPch	KxP(i)
6 PxP	BPxP	20 B-Kt5	B-B3(j)
7 Kt-R3(e)	Kt-R3	21 Q-B4ch	K-B4
8 Kt-B4	Kt-B3	22 CastlesKRch	KxB
9 B-Kt5ch	K-B2	23 KtxPch	K-K4
10 Kt-Q3	B-Q3	24 Q-B7ch	P-KKt3
11 Kt-K5ch	BxKt	25 Kt-Kt3ch	K-R3
12 PxB	QKt-Kt5	26 Q-B4ch	K-Kt2
13 Q-Q4	Q-B2	27 Kt-R5ch(k)	Resigns
14 P-B4	Kt-Kt		

(a) Alekhine, in one of his notes, speaks of moves that talk. The message of this one is by no means clear, but White's object is probably to adopt the Colle system of development; B-Q3, P-QB3, Kt-KB3, QKt-Q2, followed by P-K4 at an opportune moment. At any rate, he announces a willingness to avoid orthodox lines.

(b) With this move Black indicates that standard lines are good enough for him. 2 . . . P-QB4 is certainly more aggressive; 2 . . . B-B4; 3 Kt-KB3, P-K3; 4 P-QB4, Kt-KB3 is equally playable.

(c) This transposes into a variation of the Slav defense, about which the last word is yet to be said.

(d) Black decides to try the stonewall formation, which in this case seems ill advised, owing to the fact that White can challenge K5 with P-B3 and K4, with no great inconvenience. 5 . . . PxP; 6 BxP, P-QKt4, followed by P-QR3 and P-B4, similar to the Meran variation, is a better continuation.

(e) Better than Kt-B3, which hinders P-B3.

(f) Strategic retreat, for Kt-Kt5 and Q6, as well as BxKt, weakening the K-side, is threatened.

(g) A fine move, for if 16 . . . QPxP; 17 KtxP, and the Kt enters the game at Q6.

(h) 18 . . . Q-B5 slows up White's attack considerably and would probably make him regret not having accepted the P at once.

(i) If 19 . . . BxP; 20 KtxP!

(j) White threatened BxKt, but the text permits another attack quite as satisfactory. 20 . . . Q-B3 offers longer resistance.

(k) A neat finish. If now 27 . . . PxKt; 28 Q-B6ch, etc.

This game, from the Nice tournament of last February, tied for second brilliancy prize. Its winner placed third in the final standing.

RUY LOPEZ

O'Hanlon White	Znosko-Borowsky Black	O'Hanlon White	Znosko-Borowsky Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 BxB	PxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 KR-Q(d)	Q-K
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	17 R-K	RxKt(e)
4 B-R4	P-Q3	18 PxR	Kt-K4
5 P-Q4(a)	P-QKt4	19 Q-K2	Q-R4
6 B-Kt3	KtxP	20 B-B4(f)	KtxPch
7 KtxKt	PxKt	21 K-R	Q-R6
8 P-QB3(b)	P-Q6	22 KR-Q	R-KB
9 QxP	B-K3	23 B-Kt3	P-KR4
10 Castles	Kt-B3	24 R-Q3	Q-Kt5
11 B-Kt5	B-K2	25 BxP(g)	BxB
12 Kt-Q2	Kt-Q2	26 RxB	Q-R6
13 B-K3	Castles	Resigns	
14 Kt-B3(c)	P-QB4		

(a) Probably inferior to P-QB3, BxKtch, or Castles, on account of the variation Black adopts.

(b) If 8 QxP, P-QB4; 9 Q-Q5, B-K3; 10 Q-B6ch, B-Q2; 11 Q-Q5, P-B5, winning a piece. 8 B-Q5 followed by B-B6ch is an awkward way of winning back the QP. After the text if Black plays PxP, 9 KtxP gives White a strong attack, or he may draw with 9 Q-Q5, B-K3; 10 Q-B6ch, B-Q2; 11 Q-Q5, etc.

(c) P-KB4 gives White better chances for attack and defense.

(d) Loss of time. KR-K or QR-Q is better.

(e) Every move of Back's up to this time has been effective. White, on the other hand, has made two wasted moves, involving a loss of time which makes the sacrifice possible.

(f) The only move to hold the position is 20 K-Kt2, when after R-KB; 21 P-KB4, Q-Kt3ch; 22 K-R, QxPch; 23 P-B3, KtxP; 24 Q-Kt2, White has two pawns for the exchange.

(g) Equivalent to resigning, which the position warranted.

VENUES FOR BRITISH GOLF ANNOUNCED

ST. ANDREWS, Scot. (AP)—Next year's British amateur golf championship will be played at the North Devon Club at Westward Ho, probably beginning May 25.

The 1931 open championship will be played at Carnoustie, Forfarshire, a Scotch golfing center from which many great golfers have gone to fame in the game. The open probably will begin June 15.

Announcement of the choice of venues for the two championships was made July 28 by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, governing body of British golf.

SENATORS BUY FIRST BASEMAN

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Joseph Kuhel, Kansas City American Association first baseman, sold to the Washington Senators, has been a star of the A. A. circuit for three years. At the present he is second in the league batting averages, with a percentage of .377. His fielding always has been satisfactory. George Muehlebach, president of the Kansas City club, said the Senators gave a large cash consideration and three players for Kuhel. First Baseman Harley Boss, from the Reading club of the International League, and Charley Gooch, shortstop of the Chattanooga club of the Southern Association, will be two of the players, it was said. Kuhel was to leave for Washington July 28.

SOUTH HADLEY GOLFERS WIN

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—James Young, professional, and Phil Simons, both of the Orchards, private South Hadley golf club, July 29 held the New England pro-amateur golf championship and the Larry Paton Memorial Trophy. The two won by three strokes from a field of 65 pairs July 28 in a 36-hole best-ball tournament. They had rounds of 69—68—137, three under par. John Bernardi and Eddie Murphy, Charles River, won second place with a total of 140.

LADIES MUST APPLY BY MAIL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Something has been done about ladies' days at Wrigley Field here, which were drawing such large crowds of free spectators that the cash customers were being crowded out. The new regulation does away with free admissions at the gate. Now the ladies must write to the Cubs previous to each game, inclosing stamped and addressed envelope. Each applicant will get two tickets, mailed on Wednesday preceding the Friday of the game—until the allotment is exhausted. The applicants whose envelopes are left over will receive them back with a notice that there are not any more that week.

ASHTON BROTHERS IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK (AP)—The four Ashton brothers, from Australia who won the recent invitation polo tournament at Ranelagh, Eng., landed here July 28 in quest of further laurels. The team consisting of James H., Philip S. K., Geoffrey G., and Robert R. Ashton, will compete in matches at Meadowbrook and Westbury beginning Aug. 9. The players were accompanied here by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Ashton, and brought along five grooms to take care of their 25 ponies which arrived on the same boat. The quartet of brothers is known as the Goulburn polo team.

PACIFIC COAST QUALIFIERS

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—Eric Seavall of Los Angeles, with a 145, was medalist in qualifying rounds of the Southern California Professional Golfers' Association play here July 28. Others who qualified for the United States tournament at the Fresh Meadows Country Club, Long Island, Sept. 8 to 17, included: Chet Reed, Bakersfield, and Vic di Alberto, Los Angeles, with 147; Willie Low, Los Angeles, 151; Lou Scott, Los Angeles, 153. Leo Diegel, Agua Caliente professional, defending champion, did not qualify.

WESTERN OPEN GOLF AT DETROIT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Notices that the annual open championship tournament of the Western Golf Association is to be held at Indianwood Golf and Country Club, Detroit, Mich., have been sent out from association headquarters here. The tourney is to last four days, Aug. 20 to 23, inclusive. H. C. Gifford, secretary, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago, is taking the entries. The title defender is T. D. Armour of Tam O'Shanter C. C., Orchard Lake, Mich.

SHAMROCK V PASSES AZORES

LONDON (AP)—Dispatches from the Azores Islands July 28 said that Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, which is escorting the Shamrock V across the Atlantic for the America's cup races in September, had arrived in the islands for coaling. The Shamrock V meanwhile continued on her course, and the Erin will shortly rejoin her. The dispatch said that so far the crossing had been without any mishap, despite rough weather at many points.

BROOKLYN LEAD IS DECREASED

Defeats Boston, but Chicago Cubs Win Two From Cincinnati

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	58	37	.611
Chicago	58	40	.592
New York	52	44	.542
St. Louis	48	46	.511
Pittsburgh	45	49	.479
Boston	44	51	.463
Cincinnati	43	52	.453
Philadelphia	31	60	.341

RESULTS JULY 28

Brooklyn 2, Boston 0.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 3.
New York 5, Philadelphia 4.

Brooklyn started its road trip in great style, defeating the Boston Braves, but the Chicago Cubs opened up at home in equal style, taking both games of a double-header from the usually bothersome Cincinnati Reds. Out of it all the Cubs lessened the Brooklyn lead for first place in the National League standing half a game, and the margin now is just 1½ games.

Hollis Thurston, Brooklyn pitcher, handled the Braves in a manner reminiscent of the old days when good pitching featured often instead of occasionally. The score was 2 to 0. The one-time American League pitcher held the Braves to two singles, one by Ben Cantwell, Boston pitcher, and the other by Earl Clark, pinch hitter in the last of the ninth. Although the Boston batting was much below standard the home team pitching was high grade. Cantwell held Brooklyn to six hits in seven innings, when he retired due to a mishap and one was made against Brandt in two innings. The Robins scored two runs and five of their seven hits figured in the scoring. Frederick and Gilbert, one and two in the batting list, made five of the seven hits.

For reasons unexplainable the Cubs have not been able to make much headway when playing the Cincinnati Reds this season, but all that was forgotten when the home team downed the visitors in both games of their double-header by scores of 3 to 2 and 5 to 3. Charlie Root pitched the first game for the Cubs and Guy Bush handled the second game. The Reds made only seven hits against Root and the Cub pitcher struck out 12 batters for the season record of the league. Gabby Hartnett, Cub catcher, provided the winning run with a homer in the fourth inning of the first game. The Cubs scored four runs in the third inning of the second affair. Heilmann hit a home run for the Reds in the second inning.

The batting of Bill Terry, New York Giants' first baseman, proved the feature and deciding factor in the Giants' victory, 5 to 4, against the Phillies in the Polo Grounds. Terry batted safely four times in four times up and his sacrifice fly in the last of the ninth brought in the winning run. His four hits were two home runs and two singles and he scored three of the team's five runs. Terry had his rival in Don Hurst, Phillie first baseman, who hit safely three out of four times including a single, triple and home run. He, too, batted in three runs. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	— 2	7	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0	2	1

Batteries—Thurston and Lopez; Cantwell, Brandt and Spohrer. Losing pitcher—Cantwell. Umpires—Donohue, Jorda and Rigler. Time—1h. 37m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	x	— 3	10	1
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	— 2	7	0

Batteries—Root and Hartnett; Frey and Sukeforth. Umpires—Pfirman, Quigley and Scott. Time—1h. 28m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	x	— 5	8	1
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	— 3	8	1

Batteries—Bush and J. Taylor; May, Johnson, Ash and Gooch. Losing pitcher—May. Umpires—Quigley, Scott and Pfirman. Time—1h. 58m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	— 5	11	1
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	— 4	8	2

Batteries—Chaplin and Hogan; Collard and Davis. Umpires—Clarke, Moran and McGraw. Time—1h. 50m.

Empire Will Have Strong Track Team

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—More than 100,000 people should turn out for the dual track and field meet between the British Empire and the United States, if interest shown here is anything to compare with that displayed at three previous meets of the kind held in London, it is stated here by J. L. Bingham. The meet, to be held at Soldier Field Stadium under floodlights, Wednesday, Aug. 27, is sponsored by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, of which Mr. Bingham is assistant to the president. Local civic organizations are assisting in the promotion.

Mr. Bingham points out that at one of the London meets between the pick of the British Empire's athletes and a United States team selected from our Olympic Games representatives, the crowd was so great that the seating capacity of the park was overtaxed and those excluded tore down fences trying to get in. Soldier Field here has seated upward of 120,000 for football games, and could accommodate a similar crowd for track.

Expect Big Attendance

Whether Chicago will turn out or not is a question on which nobody cares to venture an answer. It provided better crowds than usual for the "Big Ten" and National Collegiate track meets this spring, the latter holding up despite discouraging weather. The international aspect and the caliber of the competition is expected to make the forthcoming meet an attraction as a spectacle in addition to an interesting technical performance.

With the exception of the Olympic Games this meet has come to be regarded as the outstanding event of its kind in the world. The first meet was held at London following the Olympics of 1920 under the auspices of the Achilles Athletic Club. The events were mostly relay races to promote team competition and the scoring system counted one point for each event won. Under this system the meet resulted in a tie. The meet was repeated following the Olympics of 1924 and 1928, resulting in victories for the United States, 11 to 3, and 8 to 6, respectively.

This year the program is to consist of six relays, a three-mile team race, an eight-lap steeple chase, the pole vault, 16-pound shotput, and 16-pound hammerthrow, running high jump, running broad jump and javelin throw. There is to be a special 100-yard dash which will not count in the scoring. The relays are to be at 400 yards, one-mile, 480-yard hurdles, four miles, two miles and one-mile medley relay.

To Pick From 10 Countries

Officials in charge of selecting the British team are quoted as stating they expect to be represented by the strongest team ever assembled by the Empire. It will be picked from the outstanding performers of 10 countries, who compete in the British Empire Games at Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 16 to 23.

Prospects for their team include Percy Williams, Olympic 100- and 200-meter champion; Lord David Burghley, Olympic 400-meter hurdle champion; Jack London, second in the 100 meters at Amsterdam; Wilfred Legg of South Africa, finalist in the 100 meters at Amsterdam; T. Hampson, Achilles A. C.; James Ball of Canada, second in the 400 meters at Amsterdam; Leigh Miller of Canada, undefeated sprinter on indoor tracks last winter; Cyril Ellis, England's great one-mile runner; Philip Edwards, former New York University star halfmiler, who will represent British Guiana; Alexander Wilson, quarter-miler at University of Notre Dame, but a native of Canada, and Lay, New Zealand's great javelin thrower.

To withstand this invasion about 60 athletes will be picked by the United States coaches, largely on their showing at the annual track and field championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States at Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 22, 23 and 25, the Saturday, Sunday and Monday before they appear here on Wednesday night. The younger college stars who performed brilliantly this spring are likely to win most of the places.

BY-PLAYS

SUCCESSOR TO WEISSMULLER APPEARS

IT BEGINS to look as though the title of "world's greatest swimmer," abandoned by Johnny Weissmuller when he retired from amateur competition, would be inherited by C. L. "Buster" Crabbe, formerly of Honolulu, now of Los Angeles. Walter Laufer of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, Chicago, appeared to make some claims on the title when he won the individual all-around championship at the indoor National A. A. U. meet in Chicago last winter, defeating Crabbe by a point. George H. Kojac of the New York Athletic Club and Walter Spence of the same club also have some claims to be considered.

However, Crabbe eclipsed all rivals in the annual outdoor championships at Long Beach, Calif., recently, winning three first places in world's record time and taking one second, totaling 18 points. Crabbe defeated Majola Kalili of Hawaii in the half-mile race by one-half an inch, a race that was declared by F. W. Blankley, chairman of the national swimming committee, to be the greatest ever witnessed.

Crabbe set a new world's record of 4m. 6.8s. in the 300-meter medley race; another new one in the half-mile, 10m. 20.4s., and a third in the one mile, 21m. 27s. This was all done in a four-day program, and would have been a credit to John Weissmuller in his best period. Crabbe never gave Weissmuller strenuous competition, but now with that undefeated champion out of the way, "Buster" is coming along in truly remarkable order.

MARANVILLE WELL DESERVES HIS "DAY"

Whether they call him "Rabbit" on account of his size and quickness or because he is a rare bit of a ball player makes no difference, as it is a title that fits Walter J. Maranville either way. He is one of the smallest of major-league players and also one of the best of all time. When he first appeared in a Boston uniform way back in 1912, veteran fans began to shake their heads and regard him as too small to last long as a big-league shortstop, and when they saw him make his famous "vest-pocket" catch, they shook their heads even faster. But, after 18 years of major and minor-league playing, all this has changed, and those who watched him when he broke into the major leagues are among the first now to acclaim him as one of the best baseball players of all time.

In honoring him with a "Maranville Day," the Boston National League baseball club and the Boston baseball public paid a just tribute, not only to the player for his playing ability alone, but also for his determination and ability to come back into a major-league uniform after having been sent back to the minors at an age when most baseball players have ceased to play the game. Today finds him playing about as good baseball as he ever played. It also finds him captain of his team and a leader who has put much color and "pep" into a team which has been doing none too well during the last few seasons. It was the second time a Boston club and public had given him a "day," and there is not a player on the professional diamond today more worthy of receiving such honors.

THREE GREAT SPORTS WINNERS OF ALL TIME

This year promises to be pretty near the peak of the sporting careers of three of the greatest amateur athletes of any one generation. We refer to Robert T. Jones Jr., William T. Tilden 2d and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody. These three American athletes have been, still are winning, and probably will continue to win more titles in their special lines of sports, and it will probably be some time before another trio appears on the scene at the same time which will better or even equal the records they are making.

Bobby Jones has already captured 12 major golf championship titles since 1923, when he won his first big championship—the United States open title—and there is every prospect of his making it 13 when he competes in the United States amateur at the Merion Cricket Club in September. Should he continue to take part in the United States and British championships after this year, there is no doubt but what he will add some more to his list, which has already reached world's record size.

Bill Tilden has stood out in the lawn tennis world as no tennis player of the past has done. He has eclipsed the records made by such great tennis heroes of the past as Hugh L. and Reginald F. Doherty, H. F. Lawford and W. Renshaw of England; Norman E. Brooks and Anthony F. Wilding of Australia; Richard D. Sears, William A. Larned and Robert D. Wrenn of the United States, and must be regarded as the greatest tennis player of his generation. He has, at one time or another, held the championship of practically every big country of the tennis world, and even today, 10 years after winning his first United States singles title and nine years after capturing his first British championship, he is the present holder of each of those titles, and about the only European title he is not holding is that of France. That he will be the first to leave the trio of champions seems certain, but his record is pretty sure to be worthy of all-time rating in the field of men's tennis.

Mrs. Moody has stood out in the field of women's tennis fully as prominently as has Tilden, although her reign has not covered so many years; but, if, as she says, she is to continue to play in championship tournaments in the future, she gives every promise of winning more championship titles than any woman of former years. She has already won six United States singles titles since 1923, only two fewer than are credited to Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory (Molla Bjurstedt) over a period of 12 years. She has won the English ladies championship singles during the past four years and the French title for the past three years. Mrs. Mallory and Suzanne Lenglen of France are the only women players who can dispute Mrs. Moody's claim to all-time ranking, and if the Californian continues to play for championships during the next three or four years, she will certainly leave a record of winnings greater than either of her famous predecessors. The future generation that produces three champions who can better the records of the present three will indeed make tennis and golf history worth recording.

HONORING A GREAT SPORTSMAN

When France awarded the Legion of Honor to Jean Borotra, it conferred a great honor on one of the best and most sportsmanlike athletes that has ever represented the Tricolor on any field of athletics. Anyone who has seen Borotra play on the tennis courts could not but admire his fine sportsmanship and playing as well as be amused by his mannerisms. France has turned out some great athletes and will still turn out more, but the remembrance of Borotra on the tennis court will always be a bright spot with those followers of the game who have been fortunate enough to see the "Bounding Basque" wield a racket, especially in countries other than France, in which he is held in fully as much esteem as he is in his own native country.

Plans Big Amateur Billiard Program

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—G. Raymond Collins, president of the National Billiard Association of America and director of its amateur department, has planned an elaborate program of state, national and international billiard tournaments for the amateurs next season. Amateurs are to be almost as active as professionals in big tournaments, as a result, says Mr. Collins.

The program calls for a series of state, then sectional tournaments to select players for the national amateur tournaments both at three-cushions and 18.2 balkline. However, the international tournament will be for 18.2 balkline players only, as thus far the Europeans have not displayed sufficient national interest in three-cushions to make an international tourney worth while at this time.

The last international 18.2 tournament was played in Holland in 1928 with Francis S. Appleby of New York, one of the leading amateur billiard players in the United States, as the only American representative. That tourney was won by Theodore Moons of Belgium, who later finished second in the international 18.1 balkline championship in Brooklyn. The 18.1 tournament was won by Edmond Soussa of Egypt. Soussa also holds the European amateur straight-rail and three-cushion titles.

Europe has many high-grade amateur balkline players, while in this country there are only a few who are able to compete with the best which Europe has to offer. The ranking amateur balkline players here now are Percy N. Collins of Chicago, national amateur titleholder at the 18.2 style; Edward T. Appleby of New York, runnerup for the national 18.2 title; his brother Francis S., who holds the national amateur 18.1 title, as well as John A. Clinton Jr. of Pittsburgh, Ray V. Fessenden of Madison, Wis., and Monrad C. Wallgren of Everett, Wash.

CROSS TO HELP COACHES

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Lieut. John H. Cross, guard on the United States Naval Academy football team in 1926, has been added to the Annapolis coaching staff, it was announced July 28.

ATHLETICS WIN IN 12 INNINGS

Defeat Yankees, 6-5—One Run Settles Each Game in American League

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	67	33	.670
Washington	59	38	.608
New York	55	43	.561
Cleveland	51	49	.510
Detroit	47	54	.465
Chicago	40	56	.417
St. Louis	40	59	.404
Boston	35	62	.361

RESULTS JULY 28

Philadelphia 6, New York 5 (12 innings).
Cleveland 7, Detroit 6.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 5.

It is not often in these days of major league baseball that one run settles all the contests, but such was the case in each of the American League games July 28. Rallies in the ninth inning of two games and a run in the twelfth inning of the other, were needed to proclaim a victor in the three games played.

The 12-inning contest was that between the Athletics and Yankees and, as usual, was a real battle from start to finish. The winners came from behind to tie in the ninth inning when Jimmy Foxx lifted the ball into the pavilion in left center with Cramer on base for two runs. It was his twenty-ninth of the season. Cochrane's third hit of the day won the ball game. It came with the bases filled in the last of the twelfth giving the Athletics a 6-to-5 win. Roy Sherid did well for the Yankees until the ninth inning. He gave way to Ruffing in the eleventh and the latter was charged with the defeat.

Elon Hogsett, Detroit relief pitcher, nearly played the part of hero against Cleveland, but his efforts evidently proved too much and the Indians won the baseball game, 7 to 6. Hogsett had relieved Uhle in the Detroit box and broke a tie score, 5 to 5, in the first of the ninth inning with a home run over the right field fence, but when he went to pitch the next half inning the Cleveland batters pounded him for two runs to win. Instead of being credited with victory through his own efforts, defeat goes on his record.

Ted Lyons, Chicago pitcher, won his own game against the St. Louis Browns with a

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Interpretative Miniatures of Many Flowers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

WHEN winter comes and flowers are scarce, most flower lovers set to work to see what can be found to replace their cheerful presence in the home. Sometimes the solution is found in some of the marvelously clever imitations that are to be had in these days, at others it is their pictorial representation which is sought and which cannot be harmed by dust or time.

Mrs. Lilian Heisch in her flower miniatures, which are vivid impressions in water colors, has supplied something which really takes the place of a bunch of flowers in a room. Even if it is only a tiny picture measuring about 4x3 inches, frame and all, people will walk straight up to it when entering the room, attracted as they might be by a vase containing a cluster of favorite blossoms.

The remarkable color effects that she gets are due, no doubt, to her method, which is individual.

"I paint entirely in my own way and don't follow anybody," she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Color I use very wet, painting quickly. I employ comparatively few colors and don't mix them, but paint direct. If a pencil is used at all it is at the finish to emphasize a line or a leaf. So, you see, I really work backward, for, it seems to me, if a thing does not come right at once it never comes. When a thing does not please me, I just tear it up, because I don't like second-best things—they must be up to standard or I don't go on with them."

Mrs. Heisch, who is an Englishwoman, has been a lover of flowers all her life, and in her garden in Garches, outside Paris, she grows as many English flowers as possible. Her favorite ones are the spring blossoms, crocuses, snowdrops, primroses and scillas.

A lovely miniature was of a jade bowl filled with pale yellow primroses, a couple of little grape hyacinths rearing their heads at one side, their deep blue emphasizing the delicate tint of their companions.

"A flower always seems to me a sort of vision," Mrs. Heish said, "and I therefore try to get the idea of beauty behind it. I get my best effects with spring flowers because to me nothing is so thrilling as to watch them come up, and I like to pick them and take them right away and paint them in the joy of first seeing them."

Mrs. Heisch sometimes puts in a group two or even three pots filled with flowers, and she uses country pottery and seems particularly fond of pots in a lovely shade of jade. One miniature showed a tapering jade pot filled with iris, lilac and tulips in different shades of mauve, while in front was a little low bowl of primroses and polyanthus, forming a wonderful color scheme.

In some of her latest miniatures Mrs. Heisch has followed a favorite custom of the old flower painters of placing the flowers on a window sill showing the garden beyond, and suggesting the sunlight coming through the window.

The framing of the miniatures is in every case a part of the color scheme of the picture, and Mrs. Heisch considers it most important. The mount generally follows the color of the background and the passe-partout edging, the color of the bunch of flowers or of the pot in which they are placed.

"I pick up the paper for the passe-partouts in all sorts of places," she said. "A parcel came home with that around it!" and she pointed to the purple border surrounding a lovely sketch of a white bowl filled with violets of an unusual reddish shade. "And I framed one of the anemones the other day with my own blue note paper which was most successful."

In another case a white bowl with a couple of blue stripes at the edge and some beautiful rose and purple morning glory carelessly arranged in it had the blue of the stripes repeated in the frame paper.

"We have a wonderful show of these flowers in our garden," said the artist, "they grow nine feet high in every shade from pink, blue and purple to white."

Mrs. Heisch was at one time a pupil at the Westminster School of Art, and she is rejoicing that although for 20 years she hardly touched a brush (having given up painting when she married), so far from having lost her skill she is doing some of the best work that she has ever done. What especially delights her is that when she shows her work children seem to like it greatly, and come up and look at it as though they quite understood its charm. Such appreciation pleases her far more than even a purchase made last year by the Queen of Greece.

She does not confine herself to the decorative flower miniature, but paints small landscapes and glimpses of gardens. A very charming one called "The Open Door" had a lavender-bordered path leading up to a green door of a Devonshire cottage. These all have the same joyously imaginative quality as the flower pieces.

Women's Organizations

IN ORDER to help women to understand and appreciate the rural and urban possibilities of their state the Women's Bureau of the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association has developed a project which is known as the "Loom of Wisconsin." The working material for the project consists of a large green outline map of the state through the center of which are cut vertical parallel strips. Into these strips are to be woven other colored paper strips which will represent such industries and educational or economic factors as typify the particular community making the study. The green part of the map represents agriculture, which is the warp. The colored papers woven in are to constitute the woof. Other factors also enter into the weaving on the "Loom."

This is purely an educational project, the working plan of which will be furnished by those sponsoring it to any club wishing to undertake the study. So far as known, the plan is an original one, in which Wisconsin is the leader. It could be very easily applied to any other state or country and might assist materially in visualizing the industries and resources of a country with which one was not familiar. Slight variations of the plan could be made to apply to the study of international relations or almost any other subject dealing with countries, their peoples and industries.

Mrs. Harvey J. Frame, president of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs, is reported in the Wisconsin Club Woman as saying that the executive board of that organization is much interested and impressed with the plan. It is expected that many clubs will add the project to their programs for the coming season.

Mrs. Katherine G. Viles of Madison, Wis., is the director of the women's bureau of the Wisconsin Manufacturers' Association, and Mrs. J. B. Hall of Black River in that State is chairman of rural coöperation in the federation. Either of these women will doubtless be happy to explain this unique project if a stamped, addressed envelope accompanies the request.

* * *

The faculty of the University of North Carolina has for several years prepared study courses on such subjects as history, travel, drama, literature, music, art, citizenship and school problems. These programs have been used extensively by clubs both in that State and elsewhere. For this service a registration fee is charged, $7 in North Carolina and $10 elsewhere. For this fee 10 copies of the chosen program and all necessary references for preparing papers are supplied.

From May 1, 1929, to May 1, 1930, 208 registered clubs were served regularly during the year and 443 non-registered clubs. To these groups were sent 18,402 books and pamphlets besides many letters and bulletins.

The Bulletin of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs gives the following new subjects which are being prepared for the fall of 1930:

A Study Course on Folklore.
The French Novel in English Translation.
Adventures in Reading.
Books in the Making.

Further information about this service may be procured by addressing the University Extension Division, University of North Carolina, Ghapel Hill, N. C.

Coöperative Associations Organize Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

WITH the realization that farming is more than a business, that it is also a living, and that farm women play a tremendously important part in the affairs of that living, Miss Vera McCrea six years ago began an organized effort to give the families served by the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association a definite share in its activities. The territory is known as the New York milk shed and it includes 43,000 members, and is said to be the largest and most successful dairy coöperative in the world.

* Underwood and Underwood

Miss Vera McCrae, Director of the Home Department of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, New York, Who Spoke Recently Before the American Institute of Coöperation, Meeting in Columbus, O., on "Women and the Coöperative Movement."

It has long been admitted that one of the greatest needs of rural women is an interesting social life. To connect this social life directly with the business of the farms, to organize programs conducive to the advancement of happy family relationships and valuable community activities is an ideal worth working for. With this purpose in view, therefore, has been established, within this coöperative, a home department, unique in that it is the only home department in any coöperative marketing association.

Miss Vera McCrea, director, has pioneered the program from its inception. As a matter of fact, it was due to her keen vision that the section was organized. The Department of Agriculture at Washington, as well as the national and state farm and agricultural organizations recognize the valuable work she is accomplishing. Her thorough knowledge of marketing problems, coupled with her valuable experience with rural people, give her the advantage of seeing a problem from many angles.

Invited lately to address the American Institute of Coöperation at Columbus, O., Miss McCrea launched the first national program for the enlistment of the women of all coöperative marketing associations in the United States. She said, "Since the strength and power which determine the results obtained by any group or coöperative marketing association, is determined largely by the number of members, I offer you a plan whereby you may double your membership with little or no additional expense. Organize your women into a home department."

Miss McCrea, therefore, is looked to for leadership in the organization of women in coöperative marketing associations throughout the United States, and is in demand at their national and state conventions.

In order to acquaint interested groups with the Coöperative Marketing Movement, Miss McCrea, who is also a member of the New York State Council of Agriculture and Markets will accept a limted number of engagements during the year at which time she will speak on the following subjects: Protecting Your City's Milk Supply; How Does the Federal Farm Board Benefit You; Should City Women be Interested in Coöperative Marketing. The service is offered without charge.

New and Useful

A DISHCLOTH made of paper was introduced as something new for the housewife at a house-furnishing exhibit in Chicago, which, according to the manufacturer, leaves no lint, streaks or grime. After use, it is rinsed in warm water. It is also used to clean windows, automobile windshields and bathtubs. One paper dishcloth lasts several weeks, it was stated by the exhibitor.

A paper dust "cloth," that cleans as it polishes, and a dustpan, that has a comb arrangement at the base to clean brooms or brushes, were also shown. The latter had an attachment into which the foot is placed to move the pan, so that the user is not required to bend while sweeping.

A patented hook at the top of a clothes pole, to prevent the line from slipping, was exhibited. Another item announced as new was a combination corn popper, cooker, and double-broiler. Another novelty was a container for whipping cream, having a small compartment for ice, thus keeping the cream cool and speeding its preparation.

There was shown a long "arm" with "fingers" on one end, to grasp clothes that are to be fed into a wringer from a hot tube. The other end of this aid has a rubber bushing to help guide the garments through the wringer.

Some other products presented here were an electric batter-beater that swings back out of the way when not in use so that batter cannot drip onto the table, an electric range with many interchangeable parts to suit convenience for various uses, and a school or business lunch box that is made to resemble a book.

Antique Shop in Provençal Rock Village

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Juan Les Pins, France

IT WAS in Saint Paul, one of those fascinating rock villages perched high up on the top of a mountain in the Alpes Maritimes, that the writer found Miss Joan Smith. As one walked through an archway and mounted the steep, narrow main street, a delightful atmosphere was made by the display of old Provençal furniture and fabrics made by a couple of antique shops, one run by a young Frenchman and the other under the auspices of this charming young English girl.

The old house in which Miss Smith displays her goods, dates probably from the twelfth century. Although the place was remodeled in the reign of Louis XIV the ancient door attracts particular attention.

The writer crossed the time-worn floor of the anteroom, filled with reproductions of local pottery, into the main room, where a seat was offered beside a log fire with a black iron kettle hanging over it, and a black cat lay curled up on a cushion on an old Provençal high-backed chair.

Found in the Mountains

Talking of the Provençal furniture in which she specializes, Miss Joan Smith said that she went in greatly for the rustic type of furniture which is so popular, and sends quite a lot of it to England.

"It is mostly made in walnut," she told the Monitor representative, "though," she added, "some is made in olive and in the fruit woods such as cherry and pear. To do my buying I go right up into the mountains, generally on a mule, to little out-of-the-way places, where people with lots of capital do not trouble to go.

"This little bureau, made of walnut as you see, cost me many a pang to get down! I had to walk behind the mule to guide it, and several times during the journey the bureau very nearly fell off. It is very crude," she added, "but the lines are good and the little paneled cupboard underneath is nice, is it not? I have some delightful pieces in the cellar if you would like to go down to see them."

Who would dream of refusing so tempting an offer? Accordingly, down a winding stone stairway, worn with centuries of passing feet, on which an electric light was a welcome anachronism, we went to view a beautiful old Provençal marriage chest dating from about 1450. In the same humble resting place was a charming old Arlesian walnut commode with genuine handles.

Built on Steep Slopes

"When people who collect Provençal furniture secure a piece of Arlesian," Miss Smith explained, "they know that they have got the best."

A further surprise was in store in this unique antique shop. It would have required a closer acquaintance with the architecture of Saint Paul's houses than the writer possessed previous to this experience, to know that while the ground floor of the buildings is approached from the street level, the cellars open onto the lower level of the ramparts at the back. Hence when Miss Smith threw open a pair of wide doors in the cellar we came out upon these ramparts and beheld in front of us a panorama of cultivated terraced hills. Over the low stone wall at the edge below, stretched an orange orchard and an oblong patch of blue-green artichokes. "I call this my garden," Miss Smith said. "Later in the year when I stand here I get wafts of perfume from the orange blosssoms."

Mounting again to the shop the writer asked to be told about the methods used to fix prices.

"It is difficult to explain," was the reply. "You see, one really creates values. Consider these old pewter oil lamps, for instance; nobody thought of using them for electric lights until I started doing so, and now they are getting quite expensive. They make lovely little desk lamps," she added.

So attractive is this delightful shop at Saint Paul that it has become a rendezvous for visitors as well as for the coterie of artists who live there. Miss Smith, therefore, found herself almost obliged to incorporate with it a tea shop, and here are served delicious scones and equally delicious American cakes, of which the recipe was taught to her French maids by an American friend. Here plans are hatched among the friends who meet for such informal entertainments as sausage suppers and impromptu dances.

More than a SILVER POLISH

Not only silverware, but, glassware, porcelain, nickel, enamel, white painted woodwork and automobile duco finish as well, respond quickly to the brightening touch of Wright's and it *actually benefits your hands* . . . used universally for its safety and cleanliness.

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when given expert care

Your hair has a loveliness that somehow improves your whole appearance when it is properly shampooed—whereas careless methods fail to bring out its full radiance. Women who know of the Harper Method experience no difficulty in having their hair properly, expertly shampooed.

The success of a Harper Shampoo is not just chance, but the inevitable result of extra care . . . care that begins with the training of the operator—care that extends to the selection of the best cleansing preparations, and of the most modern equipment.

You can always depend on the shop that offers the Harper Method. You run no risk of encountering untrained operators. You're sure of high-standard, intelligent service.

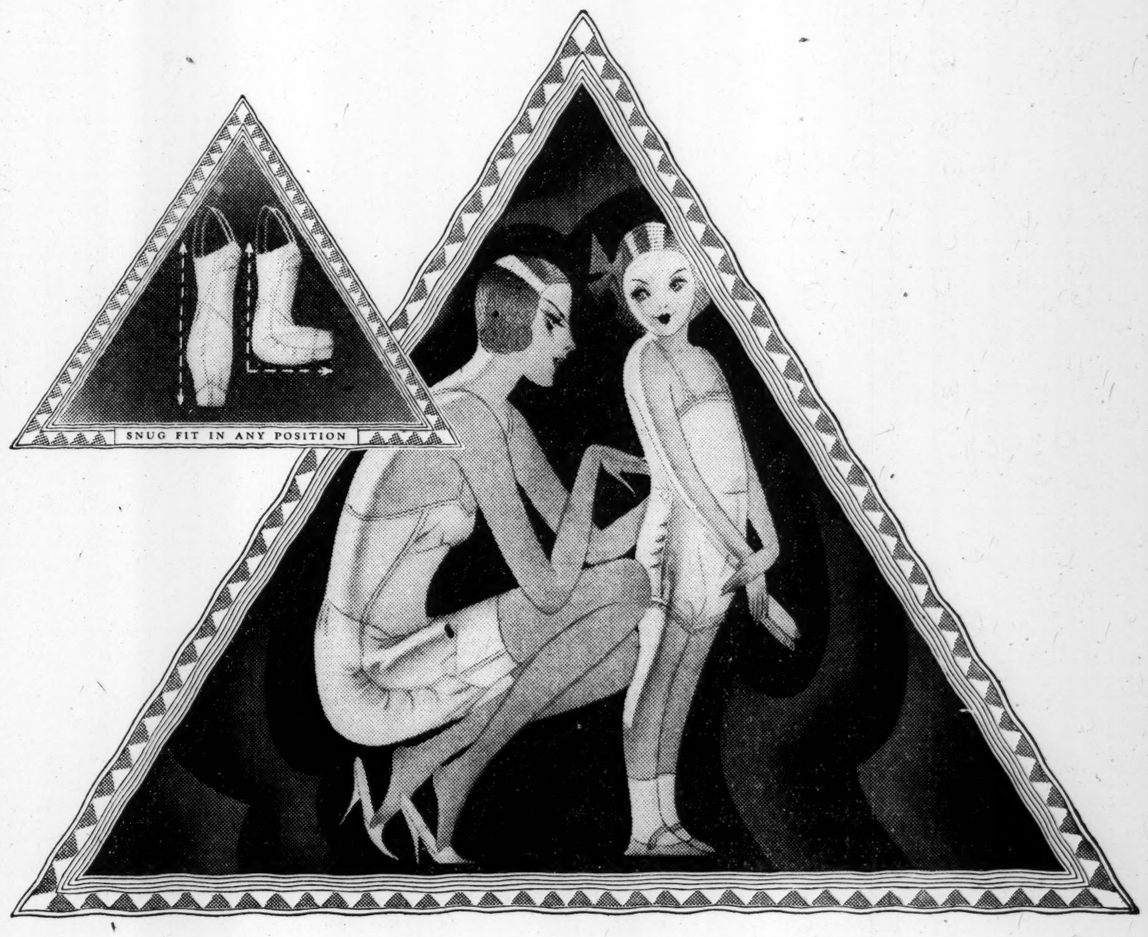
If you do not know the location of the nearest shop, write to us.

Harper Method Liquid Shampoo

When you shampoo at home use this pure, fine Liquid Shampoo. It helps to keep your hair soft and lustrous. 50c a bottle.

Sold at all Authorized Harper Method Shops or good department stores.

The Harper Method
Martha Matilda Harper, Inc.
Rochester, New York



A tuck that banishes ugliness

Smart women of America are now wearing smaller size undergarments—because of a clever tuck. A full expanding back gives to Kickernicks liberty of action and a snug fit, without bagginess. So perfectly do these models fit the form in all positions, that clumsy reinforcements are not needed to relieve strain. Long wearing garments—garments you will be unconscious of. Beautiful garments of refined workmanship. Kickernick has revolutionized the art of underdress making. A distinguished American success. Complete lines at better stores everywhere, including especially attractive and comfortable children's garments. Popular in price. Don't buy until you have seen them. Made by Winget Kickernick Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota—in smart models of modish materials. Send for booklet.

Kickernick
PATENTED UNDERDRESS

Hospitality

A GENEROUS host was Thomas Jefferson. So lavish were his entertainments and so great the demands upon his hospitality that the "Sage of Monticello" became almost bankrupt. University of Virginia students recently enacted the above scene at the Jefferson mansion near Charlottesville, Va.

No matter how generous is a host today he can serve no more delicious vegetable than Monarch Golden Maize.

There was no sweet corn like Monarch Golden Maize in Jefferson's day. It is fresh, clean, sweet, tender, creamy—free from cob, husk and silk—full-bodied kernels, sun-ripened, delicious in flavor. . . but not expensive.

Sold only through independent merchants.

More than 250 Monarch Quality Foods, including:

Monarch Canned Fruits (all varieties) Monarch Canned Vegetables (all varieties)
Flavoring Extracts Cocoa Spices Baking Powder
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You Are Invited to Attend the NATIONAL AIR RACES at Chicago Aug. 23 to Sept. 1 10 Days of Thrills

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EDUCATIONAL

Consolidated Schools the Hope of Porto Rico's Rural 80 Per Cent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
San Juan, P. R.

POPULATION is the only article in which Porto Rico has achieved quantity production, according to José Padín, new Commissioner of Education, who is attempting to adapt the school system to the contemporary needs of island life. Porto Rico's 1,500,000 inhabitants should mean more than a similar number of units of island exports, he insists, although it is through the latter that the island is largely known and judged outside its own borders.

A graduate of Haverford College, Dr. Padín has spent about half of his life in the United States and half in the island. After an absence of more than 10 years, he returned but a few months ago to head the island's Department of Education, having charge of all the public schools, in which are enrolled some 250,000 children. "Education for honest labor" is, in his opinion, the island's most pressing need. "We have an overproduction of talkers and daydreamers,' said Dr. Padín, in emphasizing the need for better opportunities.

"Our problems must seek their solutions in the schools because today, in Porto Rico, the school is practically the only social agency capable of coping with them. The improvement of our agricultural practices, the betterment of people's health, the promotion of industries—all are essentially educational problems. This implies the necessity and duty of adapting our school system to the immediate and pressing needs of our contemporary life."

The Greatest Need

Special attention is being paid to rural schools just at present because as Dr. Padín says the island's rural life is woefully behind and needs to be organized, socialized and speeded up. The rural problem is being tackled through what is locally known as the "second unit," or consolidated rural school, usually of four to six rooms, and centrally located, where pupils above the third grade devote half their time to academic subjects and half to industrial courses. At present there are 13 of these second unit schools, while the budget for next year provides for the organization of 12 more.

In the consolidated rural schools boys are being taught agriculture, animal husbandry, carpentry and elements of mechanical drawing as required subjects, and shoemaking and repairing, house wiring, hair cutting, cement and concrete work, pottery and various other trades as optional subjects. The girls are taught cooking, sewing, embroidery, lace and drawn work along with some optional types of industrial work.

So far these schools have a minimum of five acres of land for farming, gardening and stock raising. One acre is reserved for gardening, two for the most important local crops of the community and one for the growing of fibrous plants used in the industrial classes. One school has about 40 acres in coffee. Besides the work at school, both boys and girls are urged to have gardens at home. Many of them are raising pigs, rabbits and chickens as well, starting from blooded stock supplied through the school. It has been found already that home food supplies have been increased and the diet varied as a result of the children's activities. Boys clubs are in charge of the school stock. Increase from the school animals is sold under conditional contracts to the best members of the clubs. In the case of female animals, pair or trios, pupils are required to return to the school farm the same number of animals received.

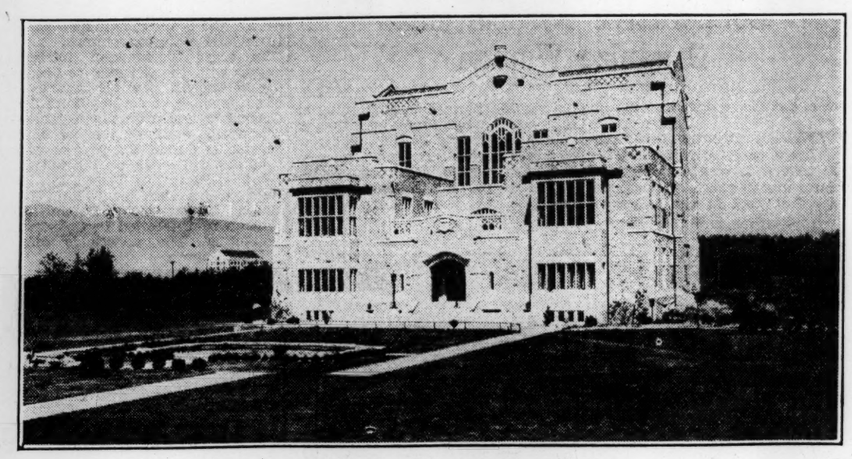
"Some of the advantages of this plan are that the pupil is given individual training under the incentive of enlightened self-interest," says Dr Padín. "High-bred domestic animals are distributed through the community helping intelligently to solve the problem of meat and eggs for the jibaro."

Chairs, tables, beds made by the boys are helping make rural homes more comfortable, while at the same time the boys make many of the desks and chairs needed for the school, and help maintain the school plant.

Shoemaking and hair cutting, two optional subjects now taught, may sound of doubtful value, but they are of real benefit, in Dr. Padín's opinion, at the present stage of rural development, for they render a distinct community service. The jibaro is getting his hair cut at low cost, while his shoes are lasting longer and being repaired at little cost.

Each consolidated or second unit school has its lunch room, which is considered one of its most important agencies. Through the formation of sensible food habits there is hope of transforming the jibaro into a sturdier, more able citizen, for at present he eats neither the proper food nor enough. The school farms and gardens are providing much of the food that goes into the lunch rooms.

"I am optimistic enough to predict that the solution of the island's rural problems—admittedly our most serious—lie in this type of socialized school." says Dr. Padín. "American school experts who have seen our experiment agree we are on the right track."



Library of the University of British Columbia

University of British Columbia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Vancouver, B. C.

SITUATED on one of the most beautiful sites in Canada is the University of British Columbia. Young as it is, its influence is already extending beyond the confines of Vancouver and is growing in ever-widening circles as the graduates continue their faithful work.

Visitors to the university find many surprises. The campus, which is on a promontory overlooking the waters of the Gulf of Georgia, is admired by the tourist for its natural beauties. It is reached by a long drive through a newly opened residential suburb affording a view of distant mountains and water.

One commentator declares that this far Canadian university is the very essence of the West. At any rate one is impressed with the freshness and youth, the utter newness, which characterizes the place. The easterner, accustomed to the mellowed atmosphere of Harvard and Yale, sometimes is startled when thrust into its almost glaring rawness, but he is usually quickly won over by the contagious spontaneity evident on all sides. A condition of immaturity is inevitable, of course, in a 16-year-old institution, and the students feel, that while the sweet ripeness of old-established colleges is desirable, yet an atmosphere of youth is valuable in many ways. For instance, the students have ceased to bewail the small number of "traditions," realizing the hampering effect of customs on progress illustrated in some older colleges.

Short Terms

Another feature of this western university which never fails to draw forth exclamations of surprise from visitors is the chortness of the calendar year. Lectures begin late in September and the final examinations are over before the end of April. Congregation or commencement for the conferring of degrees is held in the first week in May.

The vast majority of the men students spend their vacation in work of some capacity. Those in the engineering faculty are required to obtain practical experience in their chosen field—mining, lumbering, chemistry, as the case may be. Other students work where they can, and even a considerable number of the women find employment. The democratic practice of "summer jobs," which is so much more widespread on this continent than in Europe, is especially noticeable in British Columbia.

Chief among the memories of British Columbia students is the "Campaign." Many of them seem to consider the word self-explanatory, and are much surprised when the light of intelligence does not immediately dawn in the visitor's countenance. It is explained to the uninitiated one that the home of the University was not always at its present site, but until five years ago was located in a number of wooden buildings, dubbed "shacks," in the middle of the city. Finally the students rose as a unit in demanding that their permanent home in Point Grey be developed. There followed a period of parades, demonstrations, and a house to house canvass in order to arouse public interest. The student leaders exercised remarkable control and no disorder marred the campaign. The good work bore fruit, and in the fall of 1925 the first session was held in the new buildings. Since then, under President L. S. Klinck, progress has been rapid.

Making Their Own History

On the campus today one sees a stone cairn, a memorial of the campaign. It is recorded that one day the students marched in a body from the old buildings to the new site. As they surveyed the still untouched forest on all sides these young adventurers may have experienced the same emotions which were felt by their ancestors, newly arrived from Europe, when they entered the vast continent of America some 300 years ago. At any rate, like the early French settlers whose first deed in a new land was to erect a cross, these pioneering students gathered stones and rolled them into a pile, later to become the memorial cairn. Proud is the student who can claim the honor of placing one of the stones.

Student government, a natural outgrowth of the campaign, is entirely depended upon to maintain order and regulate all undergraduate affairs. Positions on the council are regarded as the highest honors in the reach of the student, and this attitude makes for the respect and continuance of self-government as well as assuring that the offices will be held only by those of the highest talents.

Coupled with student government is the operation of the honor system. Although it has not been carried to its logical conclusion here as in some American universities, yet it is wholly relied upon to prevent disturbances and law-breaking. The honor system simply appeals to the honor of the individual student in observing all regulations and, in spite of cynics, has worked remarkably well. The weight of student opinion is so strongly behind it that no other influence is needed.

Although in some respects the University of British Columbia has borrowed from the English and continental universities, the American college is the principal model. Lectures, athletics, undergraduate activities such as debating and drama, a student newspaper, social clubs and fraternities all exist here much as they do in average American state institutions.

The lack of dormitories on the campus is a serious defect. So far most of the students have had their homes in Vancouver but the number of out-of-town students is steadily growing and it is probable that accommodations will soon be built. In the meantime students lack the centralizing influence and consciousness of unity which comes from residence in a group.

In the early days when rigid economy was, of necessity, practiced, the only "extravagance" was in the matter of the faculty. Professors with advanced degrees from the most renowned and exacting of European and American universities were obtained. Today, as a result of this far-sighted policy, the records of its graduates in all parts of the world have established U. B. C. as a center of learning in a shorter time than has been the fortune of most colleges. To paraphrase Scripture, "By their graduates ye shall know them."

The Parent

Youngstown, Ohio

Dear Editor:

The Educational Page of The Christian Science Monitor held an added interest for me from the first appearance of the Parent column. Its letters containing suggestions for ways of making the family life more harmonious always interest me, because my mother worked out so many little schemes to brighten our childhood and make the home duties a pleasure rather than a task.

As I studied various courses preparatory to teaching, I marveled that, years before P. T. A. study courses were in existence, mother had worked so lovingly and wisely along educational lines.

Like most youngsters we often objected to dropping our play in order to go on errands, but when it was suggested that we take a race with the clock the task became a game. In fact, it was such fun that we extended it to include racing with the clock when dishes were to be done or the lawn mowed. To see if one could do a given piece of work in 15 minutes was a decided aid in correcting the habit of dawdling.

Rainy days, especially rainy Sundays, are so often considered trying for both parents and children, but not so in our home! As soon as it was discovered that clouds were in the sky, one or the other of us was sure to exclaim, "Oh goodie, it's a rainy day!" For mother had said, "Rain outside means that we need to make our own sunshine inside." There was always a good story book to be read aloud, corn to be popped or taffy to be pulled.

I often wish all very little children might have the joy of listening to juvenile books, learning to share the interest and humor with others, rather than sitting in a corner trying to read them alone. How easy it is for parents to guide the selection of books in this way. A child can listen with enjoyment to a book which would be far too difficult for him to appreciate if he read it by himself. (Miss) E. E. B.

* * *

A Collection

La Jolla, Calif.

Walking from the stage line to our cottage, one spring afternoon, we found ourselves counting the different kinds of wild flowers which the rains had brought out—nine varieties in 100 feet.

"Let's make a collection," said one little boy.

"We mustn't pick more than one flower of each kind," said another.

A project was on. In the next few weeks we never returned from a walk to beach or post office or grocery store or hills, without a few more flowers for the collection, which must be pressed forthwith. Our method was primitive; the flower was laid between two sheets of paper and pressed between two heavy volumes of old-fashioned encyclopedias—between the volumes, but never between the pages. By the end of the spring, they were ready to be mounted.

For the mounting we bought large sheets of cardboard, and ruled and cut them to cards of the size we wanted. A box of reinforcement rings for loose-leaf notebooks fastened the dried flowers to the cards. Each gummed ring was cut in two, moistened, and fastened over the flower's stem. A box of gummed labels was our last provision, on which to write the names of our specimens. Here began the last step in the project.

Some of the names of the wild flowers we knew; some we identified in books drawn from the public library; some were supplied us by a friend versed in the lore. The cards of the still unidentified we took to the head of the natural science department in a preparatory school; here a class in botany was given them to identify, for one day's exercise.

The whole collection included 47 specimens. It won an unlooked for prize, in the third grade; was shown in the school art exhibit; and, returned from these sallies, has an honored place in the living-room secretary.

(Mrs.) I. U. B.

* * *

Music Appreciation

Chingford, Essex, England

At the beginning of each school term the music teacher is naturally thinking of his or her new pupils. Often the teacher is called upon to visit parents in order to consider the advisability of young children commencing music studies. Many times I have heard parents say that they do not think their child is at all musical, and that it is not worth while for him to learn to play an instrument. Others say that their child cannot sing in tune, or has no feeling for music, or many other unworthy arguments.

Surely this is very hard on a child who has not been given a fair chance to show his musical abilities. Every man, woman and child speaks musically to a greater or lesser extent—that is to say, he does not speak every word with the same tone or pitch of voice. Therefore there is no reason why everybody, and especially a child, should not be able to express his feelings musically on an instrument in just the same way.

Music, more than any other art, remains with us all our lives. We are constantly having music put before us—some of it is excellent and some is not so good; therefore, children should be taught early to appreciate good music. If this foundation is built upon during all the school years, these children will have a finer basis of musical appreciation from which they will mold their tastes during all the years afterward.

(Miss) P. H. J.

Boy Farmers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Adelaide, S. Aust.

Elementary agriculture is being taught in 190 South Australia schools, and there are 3280 children receiving instruction from 807 qualified teachers.

"There is no doubt that the practical and experimental work done in the school gardens has a direct relation to the more important primary industries of the State and to local requirements," Malcolm M. McIntosh, Liberal Minister of Agriculture, said recently. Mr. McIntosh says that another helpful institution is the seed wheat collection competition. By this arrangement, children learn the advantages of collecting seed wheat each year, and at the same time reap the profit that may be made from an acre of crop.

An increase has been shown in the number of schools at which agriculture is being taught. The number of project clubs and the amount of projects worked have also increased.

The agricultural course in the high schools is intended to stem the great drift to the city, encourage boys to go to the country and develop the land, and to influence those with a leaning toward rural life. In primary schools, agriculture is being taught wherever suitable land is available for practical experimental work.

Success

When confronted with the modern "inferiority complex" in a pupil, a teacher said encouragingly, "You are troubled not with 'inferiority' but with impatience. Eliminate the time element and substitute persistence and you will succeed!"

Community Juvenile Secretary

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Janesville, Wis.

THE "large small town" having become community conscious is ready to give an increasing amount of attention to a new innovation: the Community Girls' Work Secretary and the Community Boys' Work Secretary, who can make things constructively interesting for the youngsters during their hours of recreation.

Only one town in the United States has its own secretaries to direct leisure-time activities of boys and girls. In other towns these secretaries are employees of the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. But Janesville, Wis., population 20,785 (1925 census) has an endowment fund controlled by a board of trustees for the hiring of a Community Girls' Work Secretary and a Community Boys' Work Secretary.

Y. W. C. A. Coöperation

Janesville's Girls' Work Secretary has her office and her Girls' Club room at the Y. W. C. A. residence and coöperates with members of the Y. W. C. A. staff. This coöperation helps to bring girls from all over Janesville into the Y. W. C. A. residence, where the girls are given the entire freedom of the house. This is the place where office, factory, and school girls drop in to fry steak and onions, take a shower, or do a laundry. They accept as a matter of course the great living room with its early American walnut and mahogany and the dining room with its rare drop-leaf table and ladder-back chairs.

Idealism is expressed by the Girls' Club Room where Miss Curtis directs much of the work of her 16 community girls' clubs. The effect is one of uplifting height and light. It is a great, immaculate ivory room with vaulted ceiling bordered by star-like lights and curving arches. Longitudinal flutings accentuate the flowing lines of the arches, and delicate moldings outline the russet-ivory panels of walls and ceiling. A little alcove separated from the room by a pair of Corinthian pilasters is a convenient retreat. Contrasted to the effect of light is the deep, restful blue of theatrical gauze curtains and pillows. A vari-colored screen with a dash of blue and russet completes the color plan.

Every Saturday afternoon unoccupied girls drop into the Girls' Club Room and the secretary helps them with their favorite hobbies. Making German silver bracelets and compiling magazine-illustrated poetry anthologies are favorite pastimes.

Y. M. C. A.'s Part

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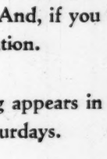

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THE HOME FORUM

The Laureate's Testament

BEES plunged from every quarter of the golden atmosphere into the coral blossoms of the apple trees, to buzz there with joy. Robins ran along the edges of the smooth orchard, a pair of orioles darted in and out of the fragrant boughs, while song sparrow, woodpecker, flicker and blackbird sent ringing notes of cheer from the woods on the hills about. The grass smelled sweet after its first mowing. The wisteria over the arbor was in full flower, mingling with lilac and apple in a profusion of perfume which rivaled the rose gardens of Sofia. It was a day of the mood pictured by Robert Bridges,—

"A black rook stirs the branches
here and there,
Foraging to repair
His broken home:
And hark, on the ash-boughs! Never
thrush did sing
Louder in praise of spring,
When spring is come."

Under the shifting light of a russet apple tree, with back to its sturdy trunk, I opened my treasure lately come from the hills about Oxford—the last work of Robert Bridges, "The Testament of Beauty," a charming volume dressed in a rich binding the color of a strip of red cedar wood. The heavy paper and classic print were a foretaste of satisfaction. The mere touch of the book and contemplation of its title made me conscious of the breath of England's quiet rural scenes and fireside happiness.

* * *

To sit with the beauty of a spring morning on Cape Cod and gaze without reading into the masterly outline of "The Testament of Beauty" was to feel the summons of its maker;—

"Awake, the land is scattered with
light, and see,
Uncanopied sleep is flying from field
and tree:
And blossoming boughs of April in
laughter shake;
Awake, O heart, to be loved, awake,
awake!"

At the age of eighty-five the seer completes in classic form his vision of the eternal rainbow which arches man's horizon. He then advances through the late days of Indian summer to crystallize his precepts into golden convictions. Beneath the yew tree that has stood for three thousand years in an old church yard he learns to know the dependability of nature's laws. Looking into the fragile throat of an orchid, examining the delicate green and purple on the wings of a luna moth, listening to the oriole pouring forth his torrent of song from the completed nest in the lime tree, he feels the mighty joy of living. Watching the herring swimming the upstream current to spawn in fresh water, the little termite laboring ten years and giving up itself at the birth of its young, and beholding the light of fellowship in human eyes, he grasps the compelling revelation that Love is everywhere in operation. A world of overwhelming beauty is about us:

"for thatt which Lily or Iris tell
cannot be told by poetry or by
music in their secret tongues, nor
is discerptible in logic, but is itself
an absolute piece of Being."

To live for poet, naturalist and common citizen is to experience a continual unfolding of new glory and happiness. Every beholding eye may have the experience that comes oftentimes to the visitor in an old Japanese home. The host will bring out his heirlooms. Among the most coveted is a tiny box in which is an embroidered silk bag. In the bag will be found a smaller bag of different texture. Open it, and there is a third, which contains a fourth, then a fifth, a sixth and, finally, the smallest and most precious of all. And in this last little treasury is the minute clay vase that has been kept in the family for a thousand years. Each geographic spot, each seasonal change, each morning or twilight, and every blade and cell, has some revelation of beauty, some rôle to play in the unending drama of human happiness.

Although human beings cannot put into logic and note the completeness of these glories, they can respond, enjoy and make for themselves a treasury for the beautiful.

"so she
in her transcendent rivalry would
flush his spirit
with pleasurable ichor of heaven:
and where she
hath found
responsive faculty in some richly
favour'd soul—. . .
she will inaugurate her feast
of dedication."

Late in his long pilgrimage of experience, Bridges gave to his fellowmen this mighty philosophic masterpiece. It was as one "who rambling wide hath turn'd, resting on some hilltop to view the plain he has left, and see'th it now outspread mapp'd at his feet, a landscape so by beauty estranged he scarce will ken familiar haunts, nor his own home, maybe, where far it lieth, small as a faded thought." The spelling, with its quaint simplified forms, gives color to the poem. Inconsistencies are intentional, the publishers note, the intent being easy reading of the rhythm and the sharpening of the rhetoric and liberation of the syntax.

The words give at once the sense of mastery. The poetry hovers on the borderland of prose, and its meter has been described as "loose alexandrines." The form gives the seer ample occasion to loiter for meditative enjoyment and also to mount to the peaks of passionate vision. For philosophic poetry the form is ideal. Without intense pursuit of dialectic, with serene poise and contemplative art we go on the extensive journey.

We pass again and again through the realm of pure beauty, as when the poet describes the sun bidding good night to his much-loved works:

"and all the towers and temples and
mansions of men
face him in bright farewell, ere they
creep from their
pomp
naked beneath the darkness; while
to mortal eyes
'tis given, if so they close not of
fatigue nor strain
at lamplit tasks—'tis given, as for a
royal boon
to beggarly outcasts in homeless
vigil, to watch
where uncurtain'd behind the great
windows of space
Heav'n's jewel'd company circleth
unapproachably."

The venerable scholar conducts us to beauty's throne and makes clear that this world is ours to know and enjoy, this whole universe in which is written "The Testament of Beauty." It is not reserved for naturalists and mystics, but is the joy ground of every man. The sage makes clear his conviction, that

"Man's happiness, his flaunting
honey'd flower of soul,
is his loving response to the wealth
of Nature."

"Holy is the true light, and passing
wonderful,
Lending radiance to them that endured in
The heat of the conflict."

I became conscious that I was traveling a great way with a Great Heart, who was a servant of beauty and comrade of wisdom.

* * *

Releasing my senses for contact with the fragrance of the world about me, I was again in the orchard, with the bees buzzing, the birds singing, the grass and flowers moving gently in the breeze. I rose, walked from the traceried shade of the apple tree and looked with new gratitude upon the sunny sky. There was new meaning in it all as I stood reverently holding Mr. Bridges' testament in my hands.

R. M. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Manchy

Clothed in your filmy muslin gown,
Every Sunday morning, you
Would come in your manchy of
bamboo
Down the foothpaths to the town.

The church-bell rang out noisily;
The salt breeze waved the lofty
cane;
The sun shook out a golden rain
On the savanna's grassy sea.

With rings on wrist and ankle flat,
And yellow kerchief on the crown,
Your two telingas carried down
Your litter of Manila mat.

Slim, in tunics white, they sang
As 'neath the pole of bamboo bent,
With hands upon their hips, they
went
Steadily by the long Etang. . . .

The tamarind's breath was on the air;
Out in the glittering surf the flocks
Of birds swung through the billow's
shocks,
And plunged beneath the foaming
blare.

—LECONTE DE LISLE, in "Poèmes Barbares."

A Morning at Sea

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A morning fresh, a lively breeze,
The sun so brightly glowing,
We rushingly cut through the waves.
How swiftly we are going!

The billows roar, and onward roll.
Despite their noisy prancing
To stop the vessel in its course,
With onslaught and mad dancing—

The ship with joyous wanderlust
Steadfastly forward urges,
And mightily its able prow
Through heavy billows surges;

While, as if worked in rays of gold
From glittering wavelets shifting,
The spray beside the ship runs high,
Like rainbow ribbons drifting.

As far as eye can see and roam
I see but water thronging,
Shoreless and boundless. And I feel
A sudden restless longing.

'Tis long since I with meadows, hills,
And blossoms had a meeting—
Then through a cabin window smiled
A child its morning greeting.

Strange may be air and atmosphere,
And billows cold, alarming.
But fellowship in a child's smile—
How comforting and warming!

—NIKOLAUS LENAU, in "German Lyrics and Ballads."

Roof Prospects

He who has only lived on a first floor has no idea of the picturesque variety of such a view. He has never contemplated the interlacing of these tile-colored summits; he has not followed with his eyes these gutter-alleys, where the fresh attic gardens wave, the deep shadows which evening spreads over the slated slopes, and the sparkling of windows which the setting sun has kindled. He has not studied the flora of these civilized Alps, carpeted with lichens and mosses; he does not know the thousand inhabitants which people them, from the microscopic insect to the domestic cat . . . he has not witnessed the thousand aspects of a clear or a cloudy sky, nor the thousand effects of light, which make these high regions a theatre with ever-changing scenes! How many times have my days of leisure passed away in contemplating this wondrous sight; in discovering its darker or brighter episodes; in seeking, in short, in this unknown world for the impressions of travel that wealthy tourists seek for lower down!—EMILE SOUVESTRE, in "An Attic Philosopher."

Evening Poems

How much charm there is about evening that lends itself admirably to the poetic mood! Looking through a folder of German poems, gathered during the years, this subject appears frequently. Again and again the title, "Feierabend," is encountered, that very descriptive word which means the cessation of labor and the enjoyment of rest. In Der Türmer, Georg Kläbe defines very ably what Feierabend may mean to a working man, when the master mason proclaims the end of the working day. To this man the word rings out like a bell of peace. The day's duty done, he wends his homeward way across the brown moorland, his eyes greeting with pleasure the distant mountain ridges, that lie enveloped in a faint mist; from the edge of the woods, surrounded by its little home garden, beckons the cottage, with a homey trail of smoke issuing from the chimney. Just inside the open garden gate his two little curly-headed girls welcome him with silvery voices to a well-earned rest. And with a child upon each arm he steps across the threshold of home.

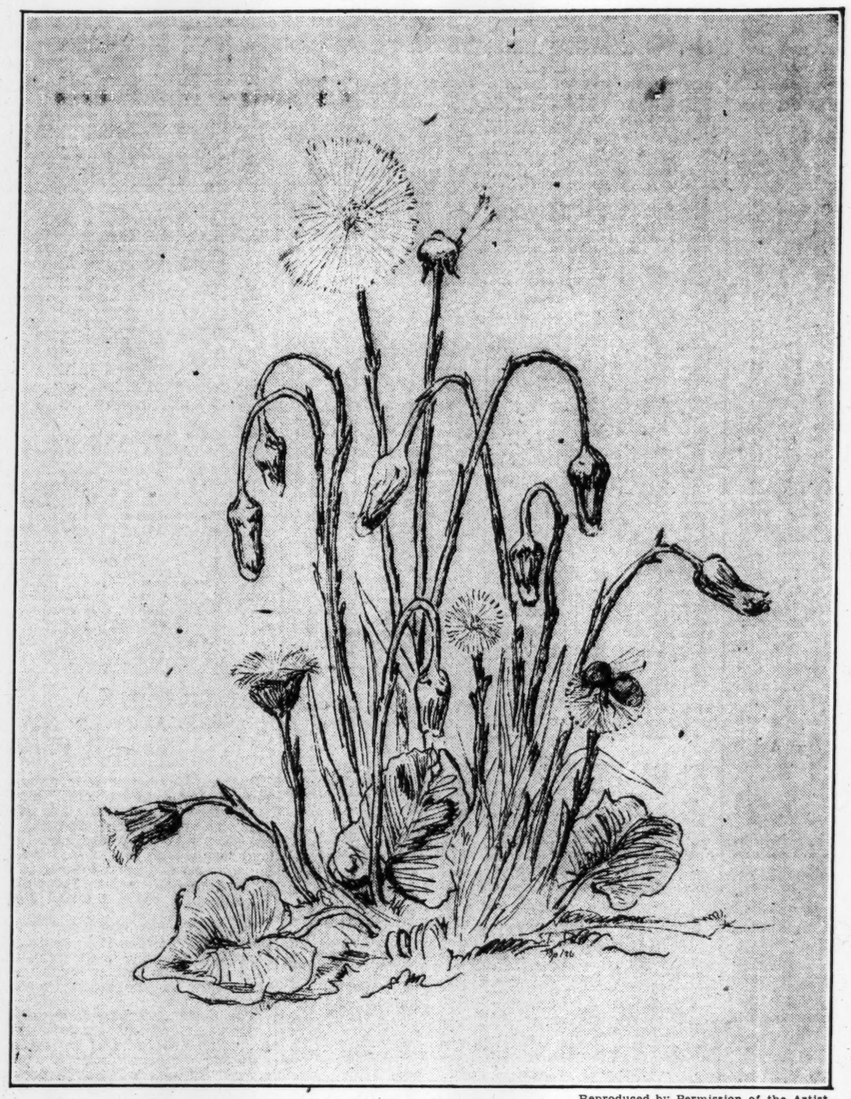
Here mental vision of the picture delineated stirs memory. What about those charming evenings deeply imbedded in the childhood thought? Summer evenings of a Sabbath quiet, closely interwoven with fragrance of sage, and mint, and thyme, and hyssop; of violets and roses and Madonna lilies, intermingled with the faint odors of ripening fruit and berries. The ringing out of a nightingale's opening notes, preparatory to his glorious pouring forth of an exultant, never-to-be-forgotten solo. Followed by increasing dusk, the low bark of a fox, the faint cry of an owl from the near-by woods; the flutter of a passing bat; the delicate chirp of a birdling in its nest—and total quiet. Night had come.

In the depth of these contemplations the sentiment of another poem is easily followed, especially since familiarity with such scenes has also been gathered first hand. This poetic picture presents a peaceful sea, sea gulls and sand dunes; glowing clouds, lit up by the departing sun, as it quietly glides below the horizon line and disappears in the sea, leaving a gathering dusk, deepening shadows, and a consciousness of peace. Readily comes the citation from memory that reads:

Peaceful from dusky distance
Glitter the home-lights below
And from the sky the starlight
Twinkles with answering glow.

While thoughtfully turning the leaves of the collection, a word picture by Anton Schnack is found, which deals with still another phase of daylight's waning. This poet revels in the matter of ancient elms and slender fir trees, that throw dark blue shadows into a silvery sky; through noble southern chestnut trees one beholds the sparkling water in a marble basin; the castle lies asleep in the velvety dusk, its metal gate lamps gleaming. Trim box hedges inclose the garden pathways, and a Greek statue stands in listening attitude among the shrubbery.

Other poetic verse is met with that jointly sings the praises of ringing evening bells, of glowing sunsets, a rising room, soft shadows, that spread silver veilings over forest, field and meadow, and of the retiring wild creatures, and that set forth the splendor of star-strewn skies.



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Coltsfoot and Bumblebee. From an Etching by Stubbe Teglbjerg

IF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN had known the print reproduced on this Page, it might have inspired yet another one of those little tales with a certain pathetic ring, but in which there is always a ray of sunshine, a hint of future happiness or hope. He might have told, in his own inimitable way, of this modest yellow flower, of how bravely it faces cold and wind and sleet, in order to be the first messenger of approaching spring. One of the first spring flowers, the coltsfoot is content with humble quarters, by the roadside or in any corner of neglected soil, where its yellow flowers are allowed to bloom, unobserved and unappreciated, except for an occasional lonely wanderer, who gratefully accepts its message, and may even give utterance to a half-whispered "thank you." Then some fine day a bumblebee arrives, that busy, buzzing worker, bringing with it a whiff from a bigger and gayer world of which the little yellow flower upon which it settles has never even dreamed. But the bumblebee, having reaped its measure of sweetness, departs again, and the yellow flower is left to meditation.

Ere long the yellow blossoms change into white, fluffy balls, and in due course the spade or the plow, unmindful of the good tidings and the beauty its flowers have given, cuts down what to the matter-of-fact farmer is only a weed. But the downy seeds of the fluffy white balls are scattered widely over the field while a lark sends forth its melody high in the air, and next year there will be fresh yellow flowers to tell the world that winter has given way to yet another spring.

Thoughts like these may have passed through the artist's mind while he was busy with his needle, which has done its work charmingly and well. Perhaps his print will make a beholder think now and then of this little yellow flower in a friendlier way.

Huckleberries

Well, now,—said I, suppose a good, clean, wholesome-looking countryman's cart stops opposite my door.—Do I want any huckleberries?—If I do not, there are those that do. Thereupon my soft-voiced handmaid bears out a large tin pan, and then the wholesome countryman, heaping the peck-measure, spreads his broad hands around its lower arc to confine the wild and frisky berries, and so they run nimbly along the narrowing channel until they tumble rustling down in a black cascade and tinkle on the resounding metal beneath.—I won't say that this rushing huckleberry hail-storm has not more music for me than the "Anvil Chorus."—HOLMES, in "The Autocrat."

Daybreak

Still as the holy of holies breathes
the vast,
Within its crystal depths the stars
grow dim;
Fire on the altar of the hills at last
Burns on the shadowy rim.

Moment that holds all moments;
white upon
The verge it trembles; then like mists
of flowers
Break from the fairy fountain of the
dawn
The hues of many hours.

Thrown downward from that high
companionship
Of dreaming inmost heart with inmost heart,
Into the common daily ways I slip,
My fire from theirs apart.

—A. E., in "Collected Poems."

Le vrai Accomplissement

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

UN DES traits caractéristiques innés de la race humaine est le désir d'accomplir quelque chose. Ce trait est prononcé dès la tendre jeunesse; et à mesure que l'enfant grandit, il désire ardemment, à chaque degré de son développement, atteindre un but. Pour certains individus, les difficultés présentent l'occasion d'y arriver, pour d'autres, elles semblent être des pierres d'achoppement. Par ceux qui sont courageux, cependant, tout problème est envisagé comme une question profondément intéressante, se présentant pour être solutionnée; et, ne s'attendant jamais à une défaite, ils persévèrent jusqu'à ce que leur travail pénible accompli avec patience soit récompensé et que leur tâche soit terminée.

En tentant de gravir des pics inconnus, d'intrépides explorateurs ont dû s'en retourner maintes fois, déjoués, peut-être, par les difficultés inattendues, des neiges perfides, ou des rochers à pics; mais finalement, celui qui a observé et appris grâce à ces expériences trouve le bon chemin et le fait connaitre à d'autres. Les inventeurs, ou plutôt les découvreurs, d'un nombre incalculable d'innovations utiles, dont jouit aujourd'hui l'humanité, pourront avoir échoué maintes et maintes fois sans que leurs labeurs aient porté des fruits de leur temps. "Je sors du naufrage," exprime l'attitude de ceux qui persévèrent en dépit des obstacles et des échecs, et qui recommencent courageusement, se servant de l'apparente défaite comme d'une leçon, qui enseigne le secret de la victoire.

Ainsi le monde en général reçoit les bienfaits que la foi et le courage individuels, la victoire et les œuvres ont apportés; et les pionniers sont heureux de voir que leurs luttes vaillamment soutenues portent des fruits, et que l'idée qu'ils ont si tendrement nourrie et aimée est appliquée d'une façon pratique et universelle.

Toutes les découvertes proviennent du discernement et de faits cachés qui ont toujours existé, et dont les lois qui les gouvernent sont restées obscures et inconnues jusqu'à ce que quelqu'un, saisissant les rayons toujours éclatants de l'inspiration, les ait mis en lumière. Tout ce qui a jamais été découvert et tout ce qu'il y a encore à découvrir, concernant la vérité, existe maintenant et pour toujours dans l'intelligence infinie,—dans l'Entendement, Dieu. "Il n'y a rien de nouveau sous le soleil," dit l'Ecclésiaste.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, fut divinement amenée à trouver la vérité que le Sauveur connut et enseigna. Son désir naturel était de révéler à l'humanité ce qui était son héritage légitime, savoir: tout ce que Dieu a déjà donné. Dans son livre de texte: *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, elle a exposé le système parfait de la guérison par l'Entendement pour tous ceux qui comprennent et qui démontrent. De même que le sommet d'une haute montagne reçoit le premier les rayons du soleil levant, de même, grâce à la foi pure et à la consécration inébranlable, sa pensée élevée reçut les premiers rayons de la Vérité, attendant le réveil spirituel des hommes à la perception de leur belle tâche. Sa vision spirituelle traversa la brume du soi-disant sens personnel, et rassembla dans son affirmation de la Science démontrable les vérités éternelles de Dieu et de l'homme; et cette grande connaissance apporte la guérison et le salut au genre humain.

Quel but plus grand, plus désirable, pourrait-il y avoir que celui de trouver l'identité et l'individualité véritables de l'homme? Pour y arriver il faut connaitre la source divine dont l'homme est issu. Que l'humanité connaisse Dieu, telle était l'importance du travail de vie du Sauveur, car il savait qu'une compréhension du Père conduit la pensée humaine à la découverte de la vraie filialité—de l'homme tel que Dieu le connait. Le but de tout Scientiste Chrétien est d'acquérir cette compréhension. Il est clair que le créateur doit connaitre la création telle qu'Il la fit, et que puisque la Divinité, l'immuable, le bien, connait l'homme comme étant Son image et Sa ressemblance, cette perfection originale, cette vérité fondamentale continue à travers toute l'éternité et attend que l'humanité la reconnaisse. Ce fait est si absolument vrai qu'il pénètre le voile de la croyance matérielle, qu'il apporte à ceux qui la reconnaissent la santé et la sainteté, et qu'il établira finalement le royaume des cieux sur la terre.

Tous ceux qui sont disposés à s'affranchir de la matérialité, et qui gravissent joyeusement les rochers de l'expérience afin de favoriser de plus en plus les connaissances et la victoire, découvriront assurément la grande lumière non obscurcie de la Vérité qui resplendit à travers les siècles. A la page 267 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne mentionné plus haut, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La race de Dieu ne nait pas de la matière, ou poussière éphémère. Ses enfants sont en l'Esprit et de l'Esprit, l'Entendement divin, et subsistent ainsi à jamais."

Que dire du matérialisme qui raisonne dans le sens contraire, érige d'apparentes barrières, réclame le droit qu'a la Science Chrétienne de disperser ses théories chancelantes et d'exposer la nature mal fondée de ses lois faites par les hommes! Les croyances matérielles contraires ne peuvent que pousser ceux qui cherchent la lumière à hâter leurs pas vers l'Esprit. L'effort résolu de vaincre les fausses croyances, les péchés opiniâtres, l'intérêt personnel, et l'égotisme augmente leur claire vision spirituelle, et révèle des hauteurs inconnues jusqu'alors. Les Scientistes Chrétiens marchent sur un terrain nouveau, sur une terre vierge. Ils traversent un pays au-dessus et au delà des frontières de ce qu'acceptent généralement les sens matériels comme étant légitimes, au delà de la sphère limitée de la manière humaine de penser en général. Les anges font signe, la pensée prend son essor, et la vie prend la teinte brillante de la couleur des harmonies célestes. Celui qui ne connait pas la déviation voit l'aube naissante sur les visages levés de l'humanité affamée—la naissance du règne du Christ sur la terre.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

True Achievement

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INNATE characteristic of the human race is the desire to achieve. From early youth this feature is pronounced; and as the child develops into maturity he yearns at every stage of growth to accomplish, to achieve. To some individuals, difficulties present an opportunity to attain; to others, they may appear as stumblingblocks. By the dauntless, however, every problem is viewed as a deeply interesting question proposed for solution; and, never contemplating defeat, such a one perseveres until his patient toil is rewarded and his task completed.

In attempting to scale unexplored peaks, intrepid climbers have had to turn back many times, defeated, it may be, by unexpected difficulties, treacherous snows, or precipitous rocks; but at last one who has observed and learned through these experiences finds the right way and blazes the trail for others. Inventors, or rather discoverers, of the myriad useful innovations enjoyed today by humanity, may have failed again and again before the age received the fruit of their labors. "Out of the wreck I arise," expresses the attitude of those who press on in the face of obstacles and defeat, and who courageously begin again, using the seeming defeat as the lesson through which is learned the secret of victory.

So the world in general receives the benefits which individual faith and courage, overcoming and achievement, have wrought; and pioneers are blessed in seeing their valiant struggles bearing fruit, and the idea which they have so carefully nurtured and cherished, brought into practical and universal operation and use.

All discoveries result from the discernment of underlying facts which have always existed, the laws governing them having remained obscure and unknown until someone, catching the fadeless beams of inspiration, brought them out into the light. All that has ever been discovered, and all that is yet to be discovered, of the truth exists now and forever in the one infinite intelligence,—in Mind, God. "There is no new thing under the sun," said the Preacher.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, was divinely led to find the truth the Saviour knew and taught. Her natural desire was to reveal to the human race that which was its rightful heritage, namely, all that God has already bestowed. In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has set forth a perfect system of Mind-healing for all to understand and demonstrate. Just as a high mountain peak is first to catch the beams of the rising sun, so through pure faith and unfailing consecration, her uplifted thought caught the eternal rays of Truth awaiting the spiritual awakening of men to the perception of their glorious light. Her spiritual vision penetrated the mists of so-called personal sense, and focused in her statement of demonstrable Science the everlasting verities of God and man; and this great attainment is bringing healing and salvation to mankind.

What greater, more desirable goal could there be than to find man's true identity and individuality? To achieve this end it is necessary to be acquainted with the divine source from which man springs. That mankind might know God was the portent of the Saviour's life-work, for he knew that an understanding of the Father leads human thought to the discovery of true sonship—of man as God knows him. To attain to this understanding is the aim of every Christian Scientist. It is obvious that the creator must know creation as He made it, and that since Deity, the unchangeable, the good, knows man as His image and likeness, this original perfection and fundamental verity is maintained throughout eternity and awaits humanity's recognition. So vitally true is this fact that it penetrates the veil of material belief, brings to those who awaken to it health and holiness, and will finally establish the kingdom of heaven on earth.

All who are willing to gain freedom from materiality, and who joyfully climb up the rocks of experience to ever further enlightenment and victory, will surely discover the great light of Truth which shines undimmed through the ages. On page 267 of the above-mentioned textbook of Christian Science Mrs. Eddy writes: "The offspring of God start not from matter or ephemeral dust. They are in and of Spirit, divine Mind, and so forever continue."

What if materialism, reasoning in the opposite direction, erects seeming barriers, challenges the right of Christian Science to overthrow its time-worn convictions, to scatter its tottering theories, and to expose the unreliable nature of its man-made laws! Opposing material beliefs can only impel the seekers of the light to hasten their footsteps Spiritward. Determined effort to overcome false beliefs, stubborn sins, self-interest, and egotism increases their clear spiritual vision, revealing heights hitherto unknown. Christian Scientists are treading on new ground, on virgin soil. They are traversing a country above and beyond the frontiers of what is commonly accepted by the material senses as legitimate, beyond the limited scope of ordinary human thinking. Angels beckon, thought soars, and life takes on the bright tone color of heavenly harmonies. He who knows no turning back beholds the dawn breaking on the upturned faces of hungering humanity—the dawn of Christ's reign on earth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Miss Lily's Night Ride

"William," said Lily, as the stable-boy appeared, "put my saddle on Young Lollard, and bring him round as quick as possible."

"But, Miss Lily, you know dat hoss"—the servant began to expostulate.

"I know all about him, William. Don't wait to talk. Bring him out."

"All right, Miss Lily," he replied, with a bow and a scrape. But, as he went toward the stable, he soliloquized angrily, "Now, what for Miss Lily want to ride dat pertickerler hoss, you s'pose? Never did afore. Nobody but de kunnel ebber on his back, an' he hab his hands full wid him sometimes. Dese furrer-bred hosses jes' de debbil anyhow! . . . Why can't she take de ole un! Here you, Lollard, come outen dat!"

He threw open the door of the log-stable where the horse had his quarters, as he spoke, and almost instantly, with a short, vicious whinny, a powerful dark-brown horse leaped into the moonlight. . . . The horse rushed once or twice around the little stable-yard, and then stopped suddenly beside his keeper, and stretched out his head for the bit, quivering in every limb with that excess of vitality which only the thorough-bred horse ever exhibits. He was anxious for the bit and saddle, because they meant exercise, a race, an opportunity to show his speed, which the thoroughbred recognizes as the one great end of his existence.

Before the horse was saddled, Lily had donned her riding habit, . . . swallowed a hasty supper, scrawled a short note to her mother on the envelope of the letter she had received, —which she charged William at once to carry to her—and was ready to start on a night-ride to Glenville. She had only been there across the country once; but she thought she knew the way, or was at least so familiar with the "lay" of the country that she could find it.

The brawny groom with difficulty held the restless horse by the bit; but the slight girl, who stood upon the block with pale face and set teeth, gathered the reins in her hand, leaped fearlessly into the saddle, found the stirrup, and said, "Let him go!" without a quaver in her voice. The man loosed his hold. The horse stood upright, and pawed the air for a moment with his feet, gave a few mighty leaps to make sure of his liberty, and then, stretching out his neck, bounded forward in a race which would require all the mettle of his endless line of noble sires. Almost without words, her errand had become known to the household of servants; and as she flew down the road, her bright hair gleaming in the moonlight, old Maggie, sobbing and tearful, was yet so impressed with admiration, that she could only say,—

"De Lor' bless her! 'Pears like dat chile ain't 'fear'd o' nothin'!"—ALBION W. TOURGEE, in "A Fool's Errand."

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PREPONDERANCE OF SELLING IN STOCK MARKET

Pivotal Shares Give Ground —Most Issues Off—Steel Report Awaited

NEW YORK (AP)—Bulls fortified themselves behind important industrial and utility shares, while bears played havoc in Tuesday's stock market in the merchandising and rail issues.

Losses in most of the pivotal issues were held to a point or two, but among the carrier, chain store and specialty issues, there were numerous breaks of several points.

Trading was light, and it was estimated in commission house circles that as much as 75 per cent of the business was for the personal accounts of floor traders.

On the whole, the day's news favored the bear cause. Speculators for the decline were quick to place an unfavorable interpretation on the victory of the high tariff party in Canada, estimating that retaliatory schedules may reduce our export trade to the extent of a few hundred millions annually. Also, Amtorg's threats to take its business elsewhere hold a prospect of a further reduction of $100,000,000 or more.

Much of the selling of the merchandising shares evidently was based on the New York Federal Reserve's estimate showing a drop of 21 per cent in wholesale business in this district in June, but wholesalers point out that they have slashed prices drastically since May, and that the reduction in the actual volume of goods from June of last year was probably not more than 10 per cent.

Rails Are Depressed

The fact that the first 60 roads reporting June net not only showed a drop of about 34 per cent from June, 1929, but more than 18 per cent from 1928, accounted for heavy selling of the carrier issues. As expected, reports of Southern Railway and National Cash Register showed dividends unearned. On the whole, however, earnings statements have not been so bad as anticipated.

The market's inability to break decisively through the resistance points reached on the rally on July 18, evidently has convinced the bulls that they must go slowly. The July 18 level was approached last Wednesday and slightly exceeded yesterday, but each time heavy selling has appeared at that point.

General Motors was well supported, selling fractionally higher, and Du Pont, which has a 23 per cent interest in it, sold up 3 points for a time. Losses in Radio, U. S. Steel and General Electric were held to narrow margins. During an intermediate rally in the morning, Coca Cola sold up 3 and Eastman more than 4.

In the rails, such issues as Rock Island, Union Pacific, Atchison, Atlantic Coast Line, Southern, and Louisville & Nashville dropped 4 to nearly 10, the last two reaching new lows. Sags of 1 to 3 were numerous. In the chain store group, Safeway Stores dropped several points to a new low. Gillette reacted sharply. Bethlehem Steel was under considerable pressure, bears claiming that stockholders had been unfavorably impressed by recent disclosure of large bonuses to officers.

American Can, American Telephone, Westinghouse, American Power & Light and Johns-Manville lost 2 or more.

A few minor shares followed the lead of General Motors on its temporary rally in the final hour, but the so-called pivotal shares were sluggish. American Telephone was off more than two points and other favorites were down as much or more.

Selling of the rails dried up, but these stocks showed little recuperative power. The close was weak. Sales approximated 1,700,000 shares.

Bonds Generally Firm

The upward trend of bond prices was fairly well maintained today, but showed no signs of attracting additional buying. The slow pace at which the market started the week ruled trading.

Activity centered in the domestic list and although there were few large gains, the progress of the best grade rails and utilities was of the kind which has been slowly carrying prices into new high ground for the year.

Most of the activity among rails was in second grade issues. However, Atchisons fared well, with both the general 4s and convertible 4½s showing strength. The latter was the most active convertible issue. Northern Pacific 4s rose about 2 points on the movement. Other rails which showed marked advances were Erie 5s of 1967, Southern Pacific 1st 4s, and Missouri Pacific 4s.

Oil bonds were in demand, Phillips Petroleum 5s were extensively accumulated.

Small gains and losses were registered by Mexican bonds, both governments and railways, in early dealings. Other foreign bonds were firm.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Jly28	Jly26
150 Acme Steel	55¾	55	55¾	55¾
100 Address Int'l	32	32	32	30
250 Allied Motor	10½	10	10½	10
50 Am Com Pwr A.	23½	23½	23½	22¾
350 Am Equities	19	18	19	17
450 Am Radio & T..	1½	1½	1½	1¾
150 Art Metal Wks..	11⅛	11	11⅛	10
550 As Tel Util	22¼	21½	22½	22½
1250 Bastian-Bless	43⅞	42	42	42
50 Brown Fence	22½	21½	22½	22½
300 Butler Bros	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
100 Cent Pub Serv A	30	29½	30	29⅞
150 Cent & S W Util	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
150 Chi City pf	14	14	14	14
3500 Chicago Corp	12	11⅝	11¾	10⅞
100 Chi Corp pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½
250 Chicago Inves..	8¼	8	8	8⅜
500 Com Edison	12	308	310	311¾
100 Cont Chgo	15¼	15	15	15
750 Cont Corp	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
950 El House Ut	45¾	44¾	45½	45½
450 Gleaner C Har.	29	28½	29	28½
1250 Grt Lakes Air..	6	5¾	6	6
400 Inland Util	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
25300 Insull Ut Inv	63¾	62¼	62½	62⅞
500 Ins Ut In 2d	99	95¾	98½	96
550 Kalama Stove	56	54½	56	54¾
250 Kellogg Switch.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
150 Lion Oil	21½	21½	21½	22
50 Loudon Pack	47½	47½	47½	45
100 Manh Dearborn.	30	30	30	30
2450 Mer Ar A	33¼	33½	33¾	34
18600 Mid Utilities	30⅞	30⅜	30½	30⅜
1300 Mo-Kan Pipe	21½	20⅞	21½	20⅝
50 Morgan Lith	9	9	9	9
100 No Am Car	45	45	45	46
2050 N A Lt & Pwr	70¾	68½	68¾	68⅝
200 Polymet Mfg	8½	8¼	8¼	8¾
50 Q S S Drive	14½	14½	14½	14½
250 Seab Ut Shares	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
1050 Swift & Co	30	29⅝	30	30
250 Unit C Am pf	15½	14¾	15½	14¼
200 U S Gypsum	43¾	43	43	42
250 U S Radio	21	21	21	20½
350 Utah adio	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
1800 Util & Ind	14¾	14	14⅜	14
250 Ut & Ind pf	23½	23¼	23¼	23½
850 Vortex Mfg	24½	24	24¼	24½
300 Vortex Mfg A	28½	28	28	28
Sales 143,200.				

INTERNATIONAL SHOE ORDER

NEW YORK—International Shoe Company has received a contract for 200,000 pairs of army shoes at an approximate cost of $800,000.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	July 29	July 28
42½	22	..	Abitibi	263⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜
86½	64¾	6	Abitibi pf	100	75½	75½	75½	..
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	3600	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	27½
32	23	2	Adams Mill	100	26	26	26	25½
34¾	29¾	1½	Addressograph	100	32½	32½	32½	32
23¼	8	..	Adv-Rumely	400	12⅞	12	12	12¾
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-u pf	900	33¼	29½	30	33½
1⅝	⅜	..	Ahumada	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	3100	119¾	117	117¾	119
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
15½	8	..	Albany PWP	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
72	55	..	Allegh Steel	100	58	58	58	..
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	6400	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	22½
107½	87	5½	Allegh pf 44 xxx	100	95	95	95	..
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	1200	274	274	274	275
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	100	125	125	125	..
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1400	58⅝	57½	57½	58½
31½	18	2	Amerada	1100	24	23⅞	24	23¾
10⅜	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	5⅝
97⅜	68	2	Am Bk Note	100	80	80	80	..
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	360	35½	33	34¾	..
120½	118	7	Am Brake pf	50	120½	120⅜	120½	..
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	2000	18⅜	17⅜	17¾	18½
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	10	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	73
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	1400	134¼	131⅝	133½	134
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	200	49⅜	49⅛	49¼	49
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	400	58⅝	58	58	59⅜
51¼	36⅝	2	Am Chicle	400	45⅞	45½	45⅞	46
33	9¼	1.60§	Am Com Alc	300	13½	12½	13½	13⅞
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FPw	54200	77	74¾	76¼	75½
101	95	6	Am &FP 6	10	99	99	99	..
100¾	92½	..	Am & FP 2pf	200	95	95	95	..
33⅜	14	2	Am Hawaii	700	15⅞	14⅝	15	16
41⅞	31	4§	Am Ice	100	35	35	35	34
55⅜	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	2600	36¼	35	35½	36
105	43¼	8	Am Loco	100	43½	43½	43½	44
51½	30⅛	3	Am Metals	200	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	34
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	100	76⅞	75	75	77
119⅜	72¾	18	Am Pw&Lt	1200	92⅜	90⅛	91	92½
707	99	6	Am P & L	400	102¾	102½	102¾	102
88¾	80	5	Am P&L pf st	100	84½	84½	84½	81⅞
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	1500	27½	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	200	56⅛	56⅛	56⅜	57½
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	100	62	62	62	62¾
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	1500	69⅞	68½	68½	69
221½	65⅜	..	Am Soivents	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Sti Fnd	400	39⅞	39¼	39⅜	..
116	110½	7	Am Sti F pf	10	111½	111½	111½	..
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	400	54	53⅞	53⅞	..
274¼	200⅛	9	Am Tel&T	29000	218½	215½	216	218⅝
22⅝	16	..	Am T&T rts	34000	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
124⅞	78½	15	Am Wat W	3900	97⅜	95	96½	96⅜
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
44¾	29½	4	Am Writ pf	200	39½	39½	39½	..
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	400	11⅜	10¾	10¾	11½
79⅞	50	5	Am Zinc pf	200	66⅛	64¼	64½	65
61½	44⅝	3½	Anaconda	16000	51½	50½	50½	51⅝
51¾	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	42	42	42	42¾
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	700	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	22⅜
110	103½	7	Arch Dan pf	10	109	109	109	..
83⅞	74¾	7	Armour D pf	40	76¾	76	78	..
8⅝	4⅝	..	Arm Ill A	1900	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅛
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	200	60	60	60	60
46⅛	31½	4	Asso Apparel	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	400	35	34⅜	35	35¾
242½	194	10	Atchison	400	220	215	217¼	220¾
108	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	100	104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	..
172½	145	10	Atl Coast L	400	151	150	150	..
51⅜	30⅛	1§	Atl Refin	3600	39	37¾	37⅞	38½
106	101	6	Atlas Powd pf	50	102½	102	102	..
37	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	200	28½	28½	28½	28⅜
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	13200	128	124	124	128
60	52⅝	4.49	Aust Cred	100	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
10¾	4	..	Auto Sales	600	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
25	10	3	Auto Sales pf	100	10	10	10	10
73	37	3	Auto Strop A	500	78	76	77	80¼
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	900	6	6	6	6⅛
38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	1400	25	24¾	24¾	25
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	20	106	106	106	..
122⅜	98¼	7	Balt & O	2000	106⅞	105⅜	106¾	106⅝
84⅝	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	400	83½	82½	83½	83½
20¾	13½	2	Barker Bros	110	13¾	13½	13½	..
34	20½	2	Barrnsdall A	1900	23⅞	23⅜	23½	23¾
92	67½	3	Beatrice	200	84	84	84	84
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	3100	33¾	32⅜	33	32¼
56	31⅛	2	Best & Co	300	47½	46½	47½	48
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	400	86⅜	81½	83	84¾
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	100	127	127	127	127¾
103	99	..	Blm dale pf	4?	99	99	99	..
69	28¼	3§	Bohn Alum	100	35½	35	35	35½
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden 6	3200	80¼	79	79⅛	79⅜
50½	23⅝	3	Borg Warner	100	30½	30½	30	30½
25⅜	13½	6	Briggs	1500	24⅞	23½	24	24¾
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	800	17	16⅜	16⅛	17
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bkly Man T	200	67¼	67	67	67
66½	53	4	Bklyn-Qu'n pf	200	60	59½	59½	59½
42	37½	3	Brown Shoe	100	40	40	40	..
178¼	115	5	Bkyn Un G	100	132	131	131⅞	132⅛
30⅝	13⅛	3	Bruns Balke	600	15⅞	15½	15¾	14⅜
33⅜	5⅜	..	Bruns Term	1000	10	9½	10	8⅜
116	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	30	115	115	115	..
43	33⅛	2½	Bucy Cyl pf	100	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37½
14⅝	8⅛	..	Budd Wheel	400	11⅞	11¾	11¾	12¼
74	27½	1.60	Bullard	1600	36½	34⅛	34⅝	37
35	15¼	..	Burns Br B	200	16	16	16	..
51⅞	29¼	1	Burroughs	600	34	33⅛	33⅞	34¼
48½	29¼	2½	Bush Term	100	38	38	38	37⅝
29⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	600	18½	17½	17½	17
112⅜	66⅛	..	Byers	1000	77¼	75	75	77⅜

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	July 29	July 28
27⅝	10	..	Grand Union	600	15¾	15½	15½	16
50⅜	33	4	Granite City	100	34½	34½	34½	..
43	29	1	Grant (WT)	1000	33⅜	33¼	33¼	33
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	1200	83	82	83	82¼
34½	19	1.40	Grt W Sug	900	19⅛	19	19	19
120	110⅜	7	Grt W Sug pf	20	116	114⅞	116	115
89	65	3	Green Can	10	65¼	65¼	65¼	..
28	12¼	..	Grisby Gru	5400	14¾	14½	14½	14¾
2	⅛	..	Guan Sug	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
			—H—					
34½	26	1½	Hack Wt	6000	38	33⅜	37	33¼
23¼	12⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	2400	17⅝	16⅝	16¾	17¼
47½	47½	1.80	Hamilton W	100	47½	47½	47½	47½
20	10½	1.20	Hartman B	600	14¼	13½	13½	14
17¾	8Z	..	Hayes Body	200	8⅜	8	8	8
123¾	117	7	Here P pf	1000	120	120	120	120¼
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	1000	120	120	120	120¼
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	100	96	96	96	97
108¾	83½	4§	Hershey pf	100	100¼	100¼	100¼	102
108½	104¼	6	Hershey ppf	200	107⅝	107⅝	107Z	107⅝
25¼	12	..	Hoe & Co	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
41¼	26¼	2½	Holland F	200	32½	32⅜	32½	33
80	72	6§	Homestake	100	78	78	78	..
29	9⅞	1.20	Houdaille B	700	11⅞	11½	11½	11⅞
116?⅞	62¼	10a	Houston Oil	7600	89	85⅜	86⅜	88½
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	100	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝	45⅝
82½	25	5	Hud Man pf	100	81½	81⅜	81¾	..
62⅞	25⅜	5	Hudson Mot	1200	34¼	33	33	34!
40	15	2§	Hupp Motors	400	15	14¾	14¾	15
			—I—					
136⅜	113¼	7	Ill Central	1500	120	119	119¼	119!
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	200	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
17	4½	..	Indian Mot	300	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	1100	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	13½
239	154¼	4§	Ingersoll R	400	203	200	200	203
98	68	4	Inland Steel	100	77	77	77	75
30⅞	12½	2	Inspiration	200	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16¾
17⅜	10¼	.45	InIsurance Sh	100	12½	12½	12½	..
39½	20⅜	..	Interboro RT	100	26	25¾	25¾	26
8½	4½	..	Intl Agri	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
19¾	11	.25	Int Carriers	200	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅞
75⅜	55¾	4	Int Cement	400	69⅜	69	69⅛	69¾
14½	5	..	Intl Combus	1200	7⅞	6¾	7	7⅛
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	2300	70¼	68	69⅜	69¾
75½	50⅛	..	Int Combus ctp	500	69⅜	67⅛	69⅜	68
115¾	76	2½	Int Harv	4500	85⅞	84⅜	84¾	85⅞
54	31⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	1300	39⅝	38¾	38¾	39¾
92	65½	4	Int Match pf	300	79	78	78¼	..
33	19	1	Int M Mar	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
44⅜	21	1	Int Nickel	9800	25	24½	24½	24⅞
86	70	7	Int Paper 7%	30	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	..
31½	21⅝	2.40	Int P&P A	100	27⅞	27⅛	27⅜	27
22¾	11¾	..	Int P&P B	200	15	14	15	14
18	9	..	Int P&P C	400	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10
58¾	35¾	3	Int Print Ink	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½
47	34	3	Int Print I ctfs	100	35	35	35	35
32½	19⅞	..	Int Rys	150	20	20	20	..
73¾	61¾	5	Int Rys pf	10	66½	66½	66½	..
20	19	..	Int Ry ct	100	20	19	20	..
46¾	36	..	Int Salt	4000	39	38⅜	39⅜	40
112¼	105	.7	Int Silver pf	50	106⅛	106	106	106
77⅜	40½	2	Int Tel & T	13200	48¾	46⅜	47¼	47⅛
28⅞	15⅜	1	Interlake	200	18	18	18	..
40	18	2	Inter Dep St	200	28	27¼	28	28
29	14	2	Inv Eq	300	16½	16⅜	16½	16¼
			—J—					
148⅜	70	3	Johns Man	3500	87¾	85½	87	87¾
123½	116½	7	Jones & L pf	10	121½	121½	121½	121½
5½	1⅜	..	Jordan Mot	200	2	2	2	2⅛
			—K—					
85⅜	58⅝	5	Kan City So	600	63½	63⅛	63⅛	..
70	65	4	Kan C So pf	100	66¼	66¼	66¼	..
150	85	7	Keith Albee pf	600	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜	112½
61⅜	3	..	Kelly Spring	400	3½	3½	3½	..
38⅞	22⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	2400	32⅞	30½	30½	32⅞
26⅜	7½	..	Kelvinator	5500	18¾	18¼	18½	18½
62¾	37½	3	Kennecott	6900	40⅞	39⅜	40	40⅜
97	80	8	Kimberly C	20	80	80	80	80
8½	1¾	..	Kolster Rad	1000	3½	3	3¼	3¼
36¾	26½	1.60	Kresge	800	29⅝	29	29	29⅜
35⅜	23¾	1.60	Kreuger Toll	1300	29½	28	28	28
48⅛	21	1§	Kroger	6400	25¾	25	25¼	26
			—L—					
29½	21¼	..	Lago Oil	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	29⅜
11	5⅜	..	Lee Rubber	500	5⅛	5	5	..
97¼	77	..	Lehman	500	77	77	77⅛	77⅛
31⅜	19½	1	Libbey Ow	100	19½	19½	19½	19⅜
81⅞	52¾	4§	Liquid Car	200	70½	70	70	70½
95¾	42⅜	3§	Loews Inc	2300	76	73½	73⅞	75¾
97	84	6½	Loews pf xw	400	96¾	96½	96¾	..
6⅞	3	..	Lott Inc	1900	4	4	4	..
70½	50½	2.00	Loose-Whiles	900	62⅛	61¾	62⅛	62¾
51¼	33	1¾	Lou G&E A	5300	40¾	39	39¼	39½
138½	126¾	7	Louis & N	700	126½	121½	124	126¾
19	8	..	Lou Oil Ref	1200	9¾	9	9⅜	9¾
44⅞	22	2	Ludlum Stl	1200	27¾	26½	27	27¾
			—M—					
89½	61	4§	McKeesport	400	84¾	83½	83½	84
29¼	12	1a	MacLellan	200	14½	14½	14½	15
88½	46¼	6	Mack Trucks	200	87½	86⅝	87¼	87¼
159¼	109	2§	Macy	400	124½	124	124	125
15⅜	10⅜	1½	Madison Sq	300	13⅜	13⅛	13½	13½
68½	46½	7	Man Ely gtd	20	50	50	50	46½
40½	24	.80	Man Ely mg	800	29	28	29	29
24⅝	11⅜	2	Man Sh'rt	200	14½	14	14½	14½
48⅛	35¼	2½	Marshall F	600	38⅛	37½	37¾	38
30⅞	8¾	2a	Marmon	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
51⅜	32⅜	2	Math Alkali	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	39⅜
61⅜	43⅜	2§	May Dept St	100	44½	44½	44½	44⅞
54	35⅜	2?	Melville Sh	200	37	37	37	36¾
26¾	23½	1.89	Metro-Gld pf	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	25⅜
37	16⅛	..	Mex Seobd	4000	24	23⅛	23½	24
33⅞	15	1½	Miami Coo	600	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17
77	53	2½	Mich Steel	200	69	69	69	69
33	22⅛	2	Mid Cont	100	24	24	24	24⅛
53	21⅝	3	Midland St	600	31¼	29⅝	29⅝	30
66⅝	32⅞	1	Mo K&T	500	41	40⅜	40⅜	41⅛
103⅜	68¼	7	Mo K&T pf	100	100	100	100	100
145½	115⅜	5	Mo Pac pf	300	123½	123¼	123¼	123¾
63¾	35	1¼	Monsanto Ch	100	46	46	46	46
49⅞	31	3	Mont Ward	2500	37	36	36⅛	37
72	51¾	4.40	Morrel & S	200	54⅛	54	54	54⅞
2	1⅛	.20	Motor Trade	100	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
17⅜	7⅞	..	Mot Met G&E	200	4	3¾	3¾	4
81	34½	2	Motor Prod	500	51⅛	51	51	50¼
24	21	3	Motor Wheel	200	24⅛	24⅛	24½	24⅛
25¼	12½	2a	Murray Body	1300	18	17⅝	18	17¾
			—N—					
58½	30⅛	4	Nash Mot	400	36¾	36¼	36¼	37
26¼	10⅝	1½	Nat Acme	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
132	98	5	Nash & Chat	140	100	98	98	100½
93	71	2.80	Nat Bisc	1300	86¾	85⅛	86¼	86¾
149¼	142½	7	Nat Bisc pf	70	147¼	147¼	147¼	..
83½	42⅝	3§	Nat Cash R	5900	47¼	44¾	45¼	47
62	45¼	2§	Nat Dairy	3800	54	53⅛	53¾	54
24½	14½	2	Nat Dept Sto	100	14	14	14	14¼
149	138⅛	7	Nat Lead of A	10	141¼	140¼	141½	140¼
58¾	23	1.1	Nat Pwr&Lt	17500	50¼	47⅝	48½	49¼
3⅛	1¾	..	Nat Ry Mx 1pf	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝	2⅞
1½	¾	..	Nat Ry Mx 2pf	900	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
62⅛	53	2	Nat Steel	500	61⅞	61⅛	61⅞	62
124¾	100¾	5§	Nat Supply	10	106	106	106	..
98⅜	66¼	5	Nat Surety	500	71¼	71	71	72½
32⅜	15½	1.5	Nev Cons	2200	17⅜	16¾	17	17⅜
47	37⅝	3.60	NY Air Br	100	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39½
192¾	150¾	8	NY Central	1400	165½	163½	163½	165½

COTTON CLOTH MARKET PRICES ARE REDUCED

Revised List Intended to Restore Parity Between Raw Silk and Rayon

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The reduction of 20 cents a pound on the most commonly used rayon yarns was the outstanding feature of the primary cotton cloth market last week. The new price list was intended to restore the parity between raw silk and rayon which existed previous to the long continued drop in the price of silk. It was lower than the street expected and would appear to discount any further fall in silk prices.

Its effect on the prices of rayon and rayon mixed goods was most noticeable on the all-rayon varieties. Many makers of rayon and cotton mixtures claim that the ruling prices of their fabrics have already discounted the new list since they have been privately buying at these new prices for some time past and have priced their goods accordingly.

The manufacturers of khaki goods also announced new prices to conform to the denim list published two weeks ago. The new list is on the basis of 17½ cents for the 30-inch 2.00-yard goods. Thus far the sale of denims has not been quite equal to expectations.

The hot weather has stimulated the sale of wash dresses and dress goods until both converters and retailers claim their stocks are practically exhausted. It is said that retail sales of these goods were ahead of last year's volume.

Make Price Concessions

While the optimism of the previous week was evident in the early dealings in the print cloth division last week, it was soon checked by a downward movement in the price of raw cotton until a new low had been established. This caused buyers to hesitate before placing new commitments.

Manufacturers sturdily maintained their prices until late in the week when a few sales were made at concessions of ⅛c on those numbers which had experienced the most rapid recent rise. Revisions were most noticeable in various sheeting numbers that had not participated in the recent decline of print cloths.

The 38½-inch 64x60s, 5.35-yard print cloth sold late in the week at 5⅜c to 5½c. The 39-inch 68x72s, 4.75-yard eased to 6⅛c and 6¼c. The 72x76s, 4.25-yard sold at 7⅛c and 7¼c. The 80-squares 4.00-yard were firm all week at 7¾c.

In the sheeting section the 31-inch 48x48s, 5.00-yard fell to 5c and 5⅛c.

Three leaf twills were moderately active at 5¾c for the 60x48s, 6.00-yard, and 8¼c for the 68x76s, 4.00-yard. Drills 3.95-yard were weak, yielding to 6⅛c and 6¼c. The 2.00-yard dropped from 12¾c to 12½c.

Broadcloth Section Dull

In the fine goods section broadcloths were the most active in a generally dull market. The two high count numbers led the activity, the 112x60s, sold at 8¾c southern, and 8⅞c eastern, and the 100x60s, at 1c lower. The combed broadcloths were equally active. The 128x68s, 4.40-yard brought from 12¾c to 14c.

Lawns were moderately active. Pongees and organdies were quiet. Voiles sold in small volume at 8c to 8¼c with the ordinary hard twist of 60x56s.

Silk and cotton mixtures moved slightly. The 96x100s, 22-26 35-inch single end cantons brought 14½c and the same width 96x104s, 22-26 two end 20c.

In the rayon and cotton mixed goods more or less confusion ruled until buyers and sellers can adjust their prices to the new list.

Rayon filled flat crepes 76x60s, with 150-denier 60-filament rayon, brought 18¼c. Celanese filled crepes, 39 to 40-inch 76x64s, brought 22½c. Rayon warp crepes, 40½-inch 100x48s, with 150-denier domestic first quality rayon warp and 60s, combed crepe twist filling brought 28c to 28½c.

Rayon and silk twills 40-inch 120x52s, with 150-denier warp and three thread Japanese tram filling sold at from 36½c to 37c. Celanese taffetas 84x60s brought from 37½c to 38½c, and the 35½-inch rayon taffetas, 92x40s, from 25c to 26c.

DIVIDENDS

Alaska Packers Association declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the common, payable Aug. 9 to stock of record July 31.

Gorham Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 43 cents on the preferred, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 25.

Merrimack Manufacturing Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of $2.50 a share on preferred stock, payable Aug. 30 to stock of record July 28.

General Refractories Company declared the usual extra dividend of 25 cents and regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Aug. 25 to stock of record Aug. 11.

Mock-Judson-Voehringer Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1. This places the stock on a $1 annual basis, against $2 previously.

Hamilton Aviation Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Thompson Starrett Incorporated declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 11.

Westvaco Chlorine Products declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Southern Canada Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Bucyrus-Erie Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, 62½ cents on the convertible preferred and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 28.

General Asphalt declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 2.

Hathaway Bakeries, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred, and 75 cents on the class A, both payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 15.

INSULL UTILITIES RIGHTS

CHICAGO—Holders of the common stock of Insull Utility Investments, Inc., of record Aug. 30, will receive rights to purchase additional common at $50 a share in ratio of one additional share for each five held. Holders of the first and second preferred of the same record date will receive the right to buy one additional share of common at $50 for each 11 shares held. The offering will involve 600,000 shares of common. The issue will be underwritten, and will be sold to stockholders either for cash or upon the partial-payment plan.

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS PROFIT

Net income of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company for the six months ended June 30 is equal to $1.79 a share on the 360,536 shares of 6 per cent preferred, compared with $7.15 a share on 337,074 shares of common in the first half of 1929 after allowing for preferred dividends. Net income for the June quarter was $372,768, equal to $1.03 a share on the 360,536 shares of 6 per cent preferred, compared with $1,642,936, or $3.27 a share on the common, in the second quarter of 1929.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s	93½	93½
Alleghany 5s '49	99⅝	99⅝
Allegh 50s rct	93¼	93¼
Am Ag Chm 7⅛s '41	103⅞	103⅞
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106	106
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	97⅞	97⅛
Am F Pow 5s	87¾	87¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	78¾	78¾
Am Met 5½s	97⅝	97½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T&T 4s '36	100	100
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	107	107
Am T&T col 5s '46	106	106
Am T&T col '65	106⅛	106
Am T&T sf 5s '60	105⅞	105⅞
Am T&T rdeb 5½s '43	108¼	108
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	96¾	96¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92	92
Armour & Co 5½s '43	83	82½
Atch T&SF 4s '95	92	92
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	93	93
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96¼	96
Atch T&SF 4½s	132	129
B&O 1st 4s '48	96	96
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	95½	95½
B&O 4½s '33	100⅞	100½
B&O rfg 5s '95	103¾	103⅝
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104⅜	104¼
B&O cv 4½s	102	101⅞
Belding Hem 6s '36	77¼	77¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	109	109
B&M 55s	99⅝	99½
Boston & Me 5s '67	100½	100½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105¾	105¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	99
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	107	107
Buff R&P 4½s '57	92¾	92⅝
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	97½	97½
Can aNt Ry 4½s '57	97⅜	97¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70s	103¾	103¾
Can Nat July 5s	103⅜	103⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¾	88¾
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	103	103
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	103⅞	103⅞
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100¾	100¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104	104
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100½	100½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 B	99½	99½
Ches & O con 5s '39	4105	105
Chi & Iton RRy 3½s '50	70	69¾
Chi & Alton 3½s ct dp '50	69	69
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	96	96
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	96¼	96¼
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	70½	70½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71¼	71¼
Chi M&StP 4¾s	99⅜	99⅜
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	54	53¾
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	86	86
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	91	91
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	101¼	101¼
Chi Railway, 5s '27	84	84
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98¾	98½
Chi RI&P 4½s '52 A	96⅛	96⅛
Chi Un Sta 5s ct 44	104	104
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115¾	115⅝
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90¾	90⅝
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104¾	104¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	96½	96½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	91¼	91⅛
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	99¼	99¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	100⅝	100⅝
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	99	99
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97¼	97
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	97½	97⅛
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102½	102½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94½	94½
Container Corp 6s '46	93	93
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99⅜	99⅜
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	102½	102½
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94¼	94⅛
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	91¾	91½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107½	107¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92⅜	92
Edith Rock 6s	102⅛	102
Erie cv 4s A '53	86¼	86¼
Erie 5s '67	93⅞	93¾
Erie '75s	93¼	93
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	102	102
Fed Metal 7s '34	98	98
Gen Cable 5½s '47	100	100
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	103
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	100¼	100¼
Gen Theater 6s	95½	95½
Goodyear 5s '57	93¾	93¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106⅛	106⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111	111
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97	97
Houston Belt T 5s	101	101
Hudson Coal 5s '62	66⅛	66
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100	100
Humble Oil 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅞	101⅞
Ill Cen 4s '53	90⅞	90⅞
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	94	94
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101⅜	101¼
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	106¼	106¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	105¾	105¾
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100⅛	100
Inland Steel 4½s '78	95¼	95⅛
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	99¾	99¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	64¾	64½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	64½	64¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	101	101
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	86½	86
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	111⅜	110¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	97½	97
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101⅞	101⅞
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	93	93
Leclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101¾	101¾
Leclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
L'Autaro 6s '54	83½	83½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100	100
La Ark 5s	84	84
L&N uni 4s '40	96¾	96¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	100	100
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	47½	47½
Marion Steam S 6s	67	67
Market St Ryl gold 7s '40	93	93
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	101	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101¼	101⅛
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	98	98
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	87⅞	87⅞
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89⅞	89⅞
Mo K & T 4½s '78	98¼	98¼
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	104	104
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79½	79
Mo Pac 5s P '77	101	100⅞
Mo Pac 5s B '78	100¼	100¼
Mo Pac 5½s '49	109½	109
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103⅞	103⅞
Morris & Essex 4½s	100¼	100¼
Namm Sons 6s	99½	99½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98	97⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	213¼	213¼
N E T & T 4½s B '61	102	102
N O Pub Ser 5s A '62	90	90
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83	83
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99⅛	99⅛
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101½	101½
NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	97⅝	97⅝
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107½	107½
N Y Chi & St L '32s	102¾	102¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¼	114¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	121⅝	121⅝
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	52⅜	52⅜
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	107¾	107¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¼	106
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	88¼	88¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	96¼	96¼
Norf & W dov 4s '44	96⅛	96⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102½	102½
Nor Am Ed 5s	98½	98½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	106	106
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67⅞	67⅞
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	99	99
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	106	106
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	113¾	113¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103½
Ore Short Line rgf 4s '29	93	92⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¼	102⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T '40	90½	90½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101⅜	101⅜
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	63	62¾
Penn R R 4½s D	97⅛	97
Penn R R 5s '64	104½	104¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109⅝	109½
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104	104
Pere Marq 4½s '56	92½	92½
Pere Marq 4½s	99⅜	99⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	95⅞	95⅝
Phil Co 5s '67	100½	100⅜
hil & Read C & I 5s '73	81	80¾
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	99¾	99
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	92¾	92¾
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	100	100
Pub Svc E & G 1970	100½	100¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	99⅞
Pure Oil 5½s 1940	98¾	98¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	98¾	98¾
Rio G & WW col 4s '49	86½	86¼
Richfield Oil 6s	89	89
Revere Brass 6s	104⅝	104⅝
St L & S F 4s A '50	91	91
St L & S F 4½s '78	93	92¾
St L S W con 4s '32	99½	99½
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100½	100½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	98	98
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	46½	46½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	59¼	54¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	46¾	46¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	97¼	97¼
Shubert Theater 6s '42	50¼	50¼
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99¾	99½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	103¾	103½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104½	104¼
Sinclair Cru Oil 5½s '38	102¼	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	101¼	101⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	96	95¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	102⅝	102⅝
So Bell Tell & Tel 5s '41	104⅞	104⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	105¾	105¾
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94⅞	94½
So Pac 4½s '68	98½	98⅜
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100	100
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	99⅜	99½
So Ry gen 4s '56	90¾	90½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¾	123¾
Stand Milling 5s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅜	99
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	91	91
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	99¼	99¼
Tex Corp 5s '44	105	104½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	102¼	102½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47¾	47¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38¼	38⅝
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	109½	109⅝
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101½	101½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97	96⅞
Union Pacific 4s '68	91	91
U S Rubber 5s '47	82	81¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	95½	95½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101¼	100⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91	91
Util Pow & Lt 5s w	86	86
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	37	37
Va Ry 5s '62	106¾	106¾
Wabash 4½s '78	93½	93
Wabash 5s B '76	100¾	100⅝
Wabash 5½s '75	104⅜	104⅜
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	100½	100½
Warner Bros 6s	96¾	96¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105	105
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105½	105½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105⅞	105½
Western Maryland 4s '52	85¼	85
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99½	99½
Western Un r e 4½s '50	99½	99½
Western Un 5s '51	104	104
Western Un 5s 1960	104½	104½
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	91⅞	91¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102⅜	102⅜
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	61	61
Dhite Sew Mach 6s '40	61¾	61¼
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	21	21
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	102⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100⅛	100⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July29	Last July28
3½s '47	100.28	100.28	100.27	100.27	100.30
4th 4¼s '38	103.0	103.0	102.31	103.0	103.0
US 3⅜s '43	101.20	102.0	101.17	101.17	101.20
US 3⅜s '47	101.26	101.26	101.26	101.26	101.26
US 4¼s '52	112.31	112.31	112.31	112.31	112.31

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi &P 5s '53	85½	85½
Akerhus 5s '63	94	94
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	96	96
Antioquia 7s A '45	78	78
Antioquia 7s C '45	77½	77½
Antioquia 7s D '45	78	78
Antwerp 5s '58	98⅞	98⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98⅝	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99	98½
Australia 4½s '57	77¾	77¾
Australia 5s '55	88⅞	88¾
Australia 5s '57	88½	88⅜
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104½	104¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	94⅝	94⅝
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104¼	104¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110½	110⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114⅝	114¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109⅞	109⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¾	109¾
Berlin 6s '58	92	91⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	92	92
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90	90
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	76	76
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76	75½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	101	101
Breda 7s ww	76	76
Bremen 7s '35	103½	103⅜
Budapest (City) 6s '62	76¾	76¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	81⅝	81⅝
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	85½	85½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105¼	105
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	89	88½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	88¼	88¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94⅞	94⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91	91
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90½	90½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Chilean Loan 7s	94	93¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	76⅜	76⅜
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	76½	76½
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	92½	92¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	99	99
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	71	71
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	936	93¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101⅞	101¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼	105¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100¾	100¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	93	93
Dresden 7s '45	99	99
Dutch E I 6s '47	102½	102½
Est R R Co 7s '54	105⅜	105⅜
Fiat 7s '46 war	95	94¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	92	92
Finland 5½s '58	97¾	97¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97¾	97½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99⅞	99⅞
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107⅞	107⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	119⅜	119½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¼	124¾
Germ 7s '49	106¼	106⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90½	90¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	84½	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	84½	83¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	103⅜	103½
Germ G E 6s '48	95¾	95¾
Germ G E 7s '45	104	103½
Gelsenh Min 6s	96¼	96¼
Greek 7s '64	100½	100½
Greek 6s '68	86¼	86¼
Hamburg 6s '46	95½	95½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	101¾	101¾
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	94¾	94¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	95½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¼	98⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	93¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	100
Jap (Con Pwr) 5½s	92¼	92⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97½	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105½	105½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	96¼	96¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Minas 6½s '58	69	69
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	92½	92¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	99¾	99½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102⅛	102⅛
Norway (King) 6s '44	105¼	105¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	103¼	103
Norwegian El 5½s '57	93½	93½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¼	90¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97	96¼
Oslo G & E 5s '63	93¼	93¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	93½	93¼
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103¾	103¾
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	105	105
Peru 6s '60	82¼	81½
Peru 6s '61	72	72
Peru 7s '59	93	92⅞
Poland 6s '47	84⅝	84⅜
Poland 8s '50	95	94½
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	99	99
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	103¼	103¼
Rumania 7s	83	83
Rhine West '53 ww	90¾	90¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	89¼	89¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	96¼	96¼
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	73	73
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	60½	66
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	78	78
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90⅝	90¼
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90	89⅞
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	109¼	109¼
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	72½	72½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	99	99
Saxon Statte 6½s '46	90	90
Saxon State 7s '45	96⅜	96⅛
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	86	85½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	96	96
Siemens 6½s ct '51	103¾	103¾
SSwiss Confed 8s '40	107¾	107¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	106¼	105¾
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	92	92
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99⅞	99⅝
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100	100
Trondhjem 5½s '57	98	98
Tyrol 7½s '55	99⅝	99⅝
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100½	100½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	90	90
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	89¾	89¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96¼	96
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	107	107
Westphalia El 6s '53	83	83
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97	97

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	July 29	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.01⅞	$1.02½	$1.59⅜
Corn, 3 yellow	1.07½	1.01¾	1.24½
Oats, 2 white	.46⅞	.47½	.63¼
Flour	5.35	5.53	8.10
Beef, family	23.50	23.50	30.00
Pork	30.50	30.50	32.00
Lard	.1020	.1025	.1280
Cotton, mid up	.1280	.1305	.1875
Zinc	.0465	.0425	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.25
Steel, bill Pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1100	.1100	.1800
Tin	.2990	.2985	.4685
Rubber	.1087½	.1087½	.2060
Sugar	.0470	.0470	.0550
Lead	.0525	.0525	.0575
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

PANHANDLE PRODUCING LOSS

Panhandle Producing & Refining Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, net loss of $73,768 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization, intangible drilling costs, interest and minority interest, compared with net of $37,225 in the preceding quarter of $1.66 a share on the 22,332 shares of 8 per cent preferred on which there are unpaid back dividends, and net of $66,537 or $2.80 a share on 26,532 shares of preferred in the second quarter of 1929. Net loss for the six months was $36,542 after charges, compared with net of $99,457 or $3.89 a share on 25,532 preferred shares in the first six months of 1929.

RAILROAD INCOME DROPS

The first 60 railroads to report June earnings had net operating income of $58,337,000, compared with $83,301,000 in June, 1929, a decline of 33.9 per cent, and $71,540,000 in June, 1928, a decline of 18.3 per cent. Their May, 1930, net totaled $59,042,000. Carriers had gross in June of $373,348,000, compared with $446,323,000 in the corresponding month last year, a decrease of 16.4 per cent, and $420,011,000 in June, 1928, a decrease of 11.1 per cent. Their May gross this year totaled $389,597,000.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT GAIN

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company for the 12 months ended June 30 reports net profit of $2,553,115 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, but before appropriation for sinking fund requirements, compared with $2,333,682 in the 12 months ended June 30, 1929.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—Gross revenue of the Canadian National Railways for June was $19,405,728, with a net of $2,244,867, compared with $23,016,491 and $2,606,630, respectively, for June of last years

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DROP IN SPAIN'S PESETA LAID TO FALSE RUMORS

Press Censorship Started by Dictator Blamed for Reports of Unrest

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The press censorship instituted by General Primo de Rivera and lifted only for outward going messages, is held partly responsible for a series of economic difficulties such as Spain has not faced since the war with the United States.

On the occasion of the Ciudad Real rising, the drawbacks of the censorship were emphasized. Disbelieving official versions in the absence of independent reports, the outside world magnified the importance of this affair until Spain was pictured as being on the verge of a general upheaval. Thousands of prospective visitors were said to have canceled their bookings and the Seville exposition suffered in consequence. The peseta commenced its downward course.

Since the closing of the exposition, the peseta has lost no less than 8 per cent of its former value, a total depreciation of 75 per cent from par.

The Spanish situation can hardly be said to justify this distrust in the currency value. Great Britain, with all her unemployment, decreased trade and difficulties in India, and with 40 per cent gold reserve to back her notes in circulation, has no sterling problem. Although Spain's gold reserve is as high as 55 per cent, the peseta jumps downward every time an incident disturbs the public order.

Unrest Exaggerated

The reason must be sought largely in the distrust abroad in the stability of the régime. Magnified out of all proportion, gusts of unrest become political tornadoes.

Yet such are the consequences of years of repression and misstatements, that strictly reliable statements suffer a similar fate to their mendacious predecessors. People do not believe them. As the Spanish press points out, as long as the censorship exists it will be impossible to convey to the outside world a true picture of the real situation of the country.

As to the foreign press, its responsibility is greater than is usually realized. British firms who sold goods in Spain a year ago are today unable to obtain payment of invoices long due. Their Spanish customers point to the sensational and exaggerated reports abroad and decline to buy sterling at a huge premium. Thousands of Spanish firms would be ruined if they were forced to settle their outstanding accounts today. Buying abroad of anything but indispensable necessities has ceased.

America is more fortunate in that her manufacturers usually demand cash with order, or make confirmed credit arrangements. But the profits of buyers of American automobiles in Spain have been wiped out by conversion of funds into dollars without hope of recouping the loss in the sales price. Although the Spanish Government has ceased to censor the telegrams of foreign correspondents, skepticism continues. Sensation rather than fact guides the taste of the reader. This has lost foreign firms large sums in the form of canceled orders, bad debts and closed accounts.

Laborers' Leisure Studied by Group

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—An international congress at Liège has been occupied with the interesting question of the organization of the working man's leisure hours. The congress is mainly of the opinion that it is by the employers that greater efforts must be made in turning to account this leisure time.

It is necessary, delegates declare, to increase the number of cooking demonstrations, lessons in dressmaking and in making national furniture. New methods of work must be introduced into the family life, they say, and the housewife must be introduced to a really intellectual life.

The congress calls for the establishment of public control of athletic grounds to which sporting groups would have access. The sports movement could link up the moral and intellectual education with the actual sports and athletics.

The congress has recognized the necessity of the establishment of an International Office of Workmen's Leisure the location of which obviously should be at Geneva in the International Labor Office, or in Paris in the Institute of Intellectual Coöperation.

Hero of Mafeking and Boyhood's Ideal

BUST OF LORD BADEN-POWELL, BY LADY WELBY
Chief Scout Modestly Declares That Movement He Founded, if He Left It, Would Carry On Without Pause or Hitch

Importance of Good Scoutmasters Emphasized by Lord Baden-Powell

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Although I think that the right sort of man at the head of the Boy Scout movement is an advantage, I can certainly say that if I left it tomorrow it would carry on without pause or hitch," Lord Baden-Powell told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor when asked whether he foresaw a successor to himself in the future or whether matters would be left in the hands of a council.

"We've got our council," he added, "and every department is fitted out with understudies so that work is never held up if anyone happens to be away."

The Chief Scout also said that the difficulty of getting the right type of man as Scoutmaster was gradually being solved now that the big schools were coming into the movement. Lord Baden-Powell was very insistent on the tremendous importance of getting the right type of man for these posts.

Asked about the coöperation between Rovers and Toc H. and kindred organizations, the Chief Scout said that already this was in being so far as Toc H. was concerned. Coöperation between Boy Scouts and Girl Guides is always fostered, and this was well in evidence recently at a big rally of some 7000 Cubs, Guides at Guilford, on Empire Day, when Rovers were assisting in many ways.

When asked where the next Jamboree in 1933 would be held, Lord Baden-Powell said he would much like to have it in Australia, but he thought there would be too many difficulties in the way at present. The matter would be settled at an international meeting which is to be held at Kandersteg in Switzerland this summer.

Nations Are Urged to Liberate Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARIS—Requests that governments and the international bank facilitate international exchange of goods, facilitate a supply of credit at moderate rates and the free circulation of capital, and avoid excessive accumulation of gold have been issued by the council of the International Chamber of Commerce here, in order to ease the critical economic conditions now existing throughout the world.

The council decided to urge upon governments the ratification of the diplomatic instruments signed at the Geneva Economic Conference. The Greek National Committee, however, did not vote because of the uncertainty prevailing as to a commercial treaty which is considered to be vital to the economic prosperity of Greece; the British National Committee declared itself entirely opposed to the ratification of the commercial convention.

It was decided to request the Committee on Europe to continue its inquiry into general economic conditions in Europe and into the best ways of solving the specific difficulties of the European continent, in particular in connection with agriculture and credits.

Cordial approval was also given to the round-table conference on Danube navigation to be arranged by the International Chamber of Commerce for September, 1930.

The council decided that the sixth congress of the International Chamber of Commerce would be held in Washington from May 4 to May 9, 1931.

Australian Drys Organize Party

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Official dry candidates will be run at the next Victorian election by the Prohibition League, which has formed a new political party for the purpose. Preliminary campaigning has already been carried out in the eight electorates which showed a dry majority in the recent no-license referendum. Two of these electorates—Boroondara and Nunawading—are already dry under the former local option law of Victoria.

The new Prohibition Party will seek from each sitting member a statement of his policy on the liquor question, and where this is not deemed satisfactory a dry candidate will be put in the field at the next election.

Normally, the next no-license referendum will not be held in Victoria until 1938, but the Prohibition League believes that with several official representatives in Parliament sufficient pressure could be applied to secure a legislative amendment providing for a liquor poll at an earlier date.

Mexican President Lauds Debt Funding

MEXICO CITY (AP)—In a statement to the press July 28 President Ortiz Rubio said the advantages obtained by Mexico through the debt funding agreement signed by Finance Secretary Montes de Oca, in New York, would serve as a base for the establishment of the national credit.

The President believes that once Mexico's good faith has been demonstrated it will be easy also to settle the question of her internal debt, and everything referring to claims by nationals and foreigners growing out of revolutions.

"I am confident also," he said, "that in a short time we shall be able to reach an agreement on everything referring to the claims of nationals and foreigners for damages caused by the various armed agitations our country has experienced."

Chicago Exchange Admits Canadians

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — The recommendation of the governing committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange, that Canadian citizens be permitted to become members, has been approved with no opposition, and the constitution amended accordingly.

In accepting Canadians for membership, it was said, the local exchange has set a precedent, as the principal exchanges of the country require that their members be citizens of the United States.

MEMORY OF ABEL HONORED BY ITALIANS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—A simple and impressive ceremony took place recently at the monument of Nils Henrik Abel, the world-famous mathematician, when the Italian mathematicians paid him homage through Dr. Bruno de Mori.

The legation, the Norwegian university, the Norwegian mathematicians and the Government were represented.

Famous Stamps to Be Exhibited at Philatelic Group Convention

Certain stamps which have helped to make the almost fabulous history of modern philately, including the 13-cent Hawaiian missionary stamp, now quoted at $13,000 and unpurchasable, will be on view in Boston from Aug. 11 to 16 when the American Philatelic Society convenes in Horticultural Hall.

It is expected that 4000 members of this society, who take its business far too seriously to permit stamp collecting to be called a fad, will come to the city for the meeting. Many famous collectors have agreed to send some of their choicest stamps. Probably scores of little boys who have barely progressed beyond the junior album will find a way to be present, in order to look at, if they won't touch, such items as the first transatlantic air mail stamp, carried by the flier Hawkins and now priced at $6000, and various others bearing special cachets or peculiarities of printing which have lifted them to a value far beyond the denomination they bear.

Much interest will probably center around the first formal showing in the United States of the new set of stamps issued by the Spanish Government and commemorating the career of the Spanish painter and engraver, Francisco de Goya. There are 32 stamps in the set, all beautifully colored, and the designs for the separate items constitute them among the most lovely pictorial examples of the stamp engravers' art. The Spanish Government, having full cognizance of the importance of these stamps to collectors, has already furnished an edition of some 29,800 of one item in the set alone, it is said.

Goya, whose full name was Francisco Jose Goya y Lucientes, was born in 1746. The stamps were issued in conjunction with the observance of "Goya Week" at the Ibero-American exposition in Seville. The face value of the complete sets is $4.65 and includes four notable air mail stamps. Reproductions of a series of paintings satirizing some attempts at flying decorate the air stamps.

Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, book collector of Philadelphia, has signified his intention of exhibiting his stamps. It is possible that Col. E. H. Green of Round Hills, Mass., will send some of his rare items from among which there have not infrequently gone specimens to King George of England.

The development of air-mail routes has given a distinct impetus in the last few years to philately. Various Lindbergh flight covers have appreciated in value. "Boston Lindbergh Day" covers are held at $1.25 now. It will be interesting to find out how many collectors were able to secure covers bearing the special cachet of Admiral Byrd's City of New York seapost. The stamp having perhaps the greatest apparent value at the time of publication was one issued by Germany during its most trying period of post-war depression. At that time its face value was 12,500,000,000,000 marks. It is now available for 5 cents.

MALTESE CRISIS RAISES DELICATE POINT FOR ITALY

Though Anti-Italian Demonstrations Fail to Disturb Amity With Britain

By PAUL CREMONA
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME — Recent events in Malta culminating in the temporary suspension of the Constitution have attracted a good deal of attention in Italy, but the Fascist press, while devoting much space to the serious dispute there between the civil and religious authorities has refrained on the whole from commenting.

In some quarters Italy's interest in the internal affairs of the British colony, and the one-sided accounts of Maltese affairs in the Italian press, have aroused some suspicion as to Italy's intentions. At one time it appeared that difficulties were about to arise between the British and Italian Governments over Malta. It was thought that the anti-Italian demonstrations in Malta, and some tactless statements made by Maltese ministers in London would lead to diplomatic protests to Downing Street.

Fortunately, however, things passed off quietly. Relations between Italy and England, even with a Labor Government in power, are very cordial, and Italy still maintains that friendship with England is a cardinal point of her foreign policy. Italy certainly has no intention of picking up a quarrel with England over Malta, and far less is she aiming at an eventual annexation of the Maltese archipelago. But Italy cannot but regard hostile demonstrations in foreign countries as unfriendly acts. It was learned here that after the last anti-Italian demonstration in Malta the Italian Consul General informed the Governor that if similar demonstrations were to occur again he would leave the island together with the entire Italian colony.

That Italy takes a keen interest in Malta is beyond question. Italy, however, maintains that her interest in Malta is strictly restricted to the question of the Italian language and culture. Lord Passfield, the British Colonial Secretary, has definitely dismissed the rumor that in Malta there was a secret conspiracy, encouraged by Italy, for handing over Malta to Italy. His statement has made an excellent impression in Italy.

As Italian is one of the official languages of Malta, it is only natural that Italy should take an interest in the preservation of the cultural traditions of an island which has had so many connections with Sicily. Maltese is the universal language spoken in Malta, but until about 50 years ago Italian was the language of culture. Although Italian is still the language of the law courts and of the church, however, it has lost its former privileged position and English has actually become the language of culture of the Maltese. Italy is not seriously preoccupied over the fate of the Italian language in the island.

SMOKE REDUCED IN MANCHESTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—During the past 30 years industrial smoke emission in the Manchester area has been reduced by approximately 75 per cent according to statistics furnished by J. S. Taylor, assistant medical officer of health, Manchester, in a report just issued. Virtually all of the present day smoke nuisance is traceable to the use of bituminous coal for heating purposes, both in the factory furnace and the domestic hearth.

"In Manchester today 3,000,000 tons of coal are burned annually and about 750,000 are used for domestic purposes," Mr. Taylor declares. "As a result 20,000 tons of solid matter fall annually in the city area and tar and acids to the amount of 75,000 and 200,000 gallons respectively. In spite of this fact during the last 30 years the industrial smoke emission in the city has been reduced by approximately 75 per cent."

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SATURDAY, AUG. 2

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Jameses" (WEAF—T). Sudden departure from the summer hotel. 6.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). Two Yankees in New York City. 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos and Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10:30.

"Dixies Circus" (Individual—WJZ Chain). Circus life episodes. 8.

"Wonder Dog" (WJZ Chain). Rin Tin Tin's adventures. 8:15.

"Silver Flute" (WEAF Chain). A wandering gypsy's tales. 9.

"Back Among the Old Folks" (CBS—T). Comedy-drama of quarter of century ago. 9.

"Cub Reporter" (WJZ Chain). Work begins after honeymoon. 10.

"Miniature Theater" (WJZ Chain). 10:30.

"Circus" (Gilmore—NBC Pacific). 8.

"Marmion" (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KOA). Scott classic in "Golden Legends" period. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Dance Music from London (WJZ—T). Short wave rebroadcast. 6.

Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra (WEAF—T). New York restaurant. 7:05.

"Melo Maniacs" (CBS—T). Freddie Rich's orchestra. 7:15.

Phil Spitalny's Music (WEAF Chain). Pennsylvania Roof. 7:30.

Stage and Screen Hour (Paramount Publix —CBS—T). 10.

Will Osborne and his orchestra; Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). 11, 11:30, 12.

"Hotcakes" (Sperry—NBC Pacific). Singing and playing group. 7:45.

"Melody Memories" (NBC—KGO, KFSD). Mellow reminiscences of yesterday's popular dance tunes. 8:30.

"Rainbow Harmonies" (NBC Pacific). "Manhattan Serenade" and other popular tunes. 9.

"Spotlight Review" (NBC Pacific). Two hour variety show given by NBC San Francisco studio group. 10.

Band Music

Goldman Band; Del Staigers, cornet soloist (WJZ—T). Classics played on New York University campus. 8:30.

Arthur Pryor's Band (General Electric—WEAF—T). Floyd Gibbons talks between musical numbers. 9:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). 6:15.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Hollywood Bowl Symphony Concert, Bernadino Molinari, conductor (Union Oil—NBC Pacific). An hour and three-quarters of symphony music played in the starlit hills. 8:30.

Popular Vocal

Ponce Sisters, vocal duo (WEAF Chain). 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Earle Spicer, baritone; soprano soloist; male quartet; mixed chorus; orchestra (Fuller—WJZ—T). Popular numbers by Jerome Kern, Rudolph Friml and others. 7:30.

"Pop" Concert (WEAF—T). Opera, light opera, ballads and classics by mixed chorus and concert orchestra. 8.

Recitals

"Lady Bugs" (WJZ Chain). Popular and light classics interpreted by duo-pianists. 10:15.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf, organist. 12:30.

"Voice of Pan" (NBC Pacific). Flute solos by Anthony Linden, with piano solo by Emily Linden. ?.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy music. 7.

"Dixie Echoes" (CBS—T). Negro spirituals by Negro voices. 8:30.

"Nights in Spain" (NBC—KGO, KECA). Soloist and orchestra. 8.

Talks

Ted Husing's Sportslants (CBS—T). Interview with Kirk Miller of the Washington Times. 6:15.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

"Exploring the Jungle for Science" (CBS—T). Dr. Arthur Torrance. 8.

"Romance of American Industry" (CBS—T). 8:15.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 3

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. S. T., WHDH, 830kc-361m.

NEW YORK—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

BALTIMORE — Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WCAO, 600kc-500m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

JACKSONVILLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WXYZ, 1240kc-242m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 620kc-484m.

CINCINNATI—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. S. T., KFKX-KYW, 1010kc-294m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., WREN, 1220kc-246m.

HOUSTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:55 a. m., C. S. T., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

BEAUMONT — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

GREAT FALLS, Mont. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., M. S. T., KFBB, 1280kc-234m.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KOIN, 940kc-318m.

SAN FRANCISCO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KFI, 640kc-468m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-340m.

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CAMOUFLAGED WET PROPAGANDA BARED IN BRITAIN

Viscount Astor Attacks Private Ownership of Drink Trade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Evidence that much so-called temperance reform is disguised brewery propaganda is found in a well-documented statement prepared by Viscount Astor, which has been laid before the Royal Licensing Commission, a body appointed by the British Government to inquire into the liquor trade.

Lord Astor's evidence is especially weighty as it comes from one who has had no preconceptions either for or against the liquor trade. When he began his public life about 1909 he was in opposition to the policy of temperance organizations. Even now he still thinks total prohibition undesirable. His present attitude is the outcome of what he learned during the war. As a member of the British Liquor Control Board in 1915 and afterward as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, a department which controlled intoxicants, he had exceptional opportunities of studying the question. What impressed him most was the importance and complexity of the drink trade and the vastness of the power which propaganda enables it to wield in British political life. The evidence he has now tendered is directed to the reform of the grave state of things he has found to exist.

"In 1919," he says, "my wife succeeded me in the House of Commons. She made her maiden speech in favor of keeping the shorter hours of sale; later she piloted a bill to keep the young (under 18) out of drinking bars. She has not stood for prohibition. The trade, nevertheless, have tried continuously to get her out of public life. I have had to study their methods and the nature of their attacks. Other parliamentary candidates who have incurred the hostility of the trade or who have refused to be subservient to them, have either consulted me or told me of their experiences. So I learnt still more about the trade's influence and activities in public life.

Present System Condemned

"I have studied the various aspects of the question in this and other countries.

"I desire to state at the outset that I know members of every branch of the trade; some are my personal friends; many honestly believe that the trade is useful to the nation; many know nothing of the less scrupulous activities of the trade caucus, and have not thought out the evils inevitably associated with the present system of supply. It is the present system of commercial competitive ownership which is indefensible. That system and its political consequences have been condemned by four prime ministers and by an ex-speaker of the House of Commons."

Lord Astor goes on to show that the drink trade differs in essence from other trades. The wide advertising it does—costing well over £2,000,000 annually—he points out, does not have the same effect upon the community at large as if it were spent upon helping forward the sale of articles of food and non-alcoholic drinks.

Regarding the bid made by the trade for political power he says:

"It is natural that men who have financial interests in an industry should combine to safeguard their interests. But the public interest may be prejudiced if such a combination obtains excessive power, particularly if the industry is one whose commercial expansion conflicts with the national welfare or whose trading activities have to be curtailed in the public interest."

Liquor in Politics

There has been great temptation for the trade to interfere in politics. "Periodically the conscience of the nation," says Lord Astor, "is aroused or public interest demands some curtailment of the sale of intoxicants. Every bit of legislation or every administrative act intended to do this (as well as the existing control) is a threat to the actual or prospective profits of the trade. Consequently the trade organize in order to prevent Parliament or other bodies taking steps. They likewise organize to apply pressure for the relaxation of control. They call it 'defense.' It could more accurately be called 'attack.' It is quite natural that the trade should do this. One should not vilify the members of the trade for trying to stimulate the use of that which they sell for profit, or for organizing politically to defend their financial interest. But one must recognize the fact that in doing so they spend vast sums in a manner which is, and must be, contrary to the public interest."

Lord Astor refers to no less than 169 organizations in England and Wales maintained to push the interests of the trade. They include such openly recognized bodies as licensed retailers' associations, women's auxiliary leagues, branches of the National Trade Defense Association, also the Brewers' Society, the Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society, and the National Federation of Off-License Holders. There are besides other bodies which he describes as "camouflaged agents of the trade" because they utilize prominently the names, titles and positions of public persons who support them while concealing the fact that brewers and distillers are behind them. How this comes about is explained lucidly.

"Some of these public men," Lord Astor says, "undoubtedly believe that the trade's interest can be reconciled with the public interest. Some are possibly unduly influenced by prejudice or habit. Others must knowingly lend themselves and their names to this misleading propaganda. Yet others may owe some of their position or influence as politicians or otherwise to the support of the trade, and so feel under obligation to help them. Some may have linked themselves up with the society, and may not like to admit that they have been misled, or may even have forgotten their connection. I, myself, once innocently joined one of these bodies."

Another activity of the trade concerns parliamentary candidates. Lord Astor says: "The money estimated to be spent by the trade on political organization and propaganda amounts to an annual average of about £400 per parliamentary constituency. This includes the expenditure on municipal politics, within the constituencies. The money spent on advertising alcoholic beverages averages about £4000 per constituency per annum. Even if these estimates were halved the sums would be very considerable compared to the ordinary expenditure of a candidate or party in a constituency. Both also are excessive by comparison with the expenditure of the temperance forces.

"So, many politicians prefer not to stand up to or challenge this powerful machine. They are tempted to remain neutral. Others definitely link themselves up with the trade—obtaining cash, votes, motors, speakers, free literature, press support and so forth, and so owe their position in public life largely to this backing. They are pledged or expected to support the trade interest in its perpetual and irreconcilable conflict with the public interest. Some politicians enter this alliance with eyes open, others don't face the real implications and obligations of the situation. All this is bad for politics and for the country."

Discussing possible remedies Lord Astor says: "I could argue a case for supplying drink to meet the natural demand of the public under disinterested public ownership (with certain safeguards). I could argue a case for giving communities the right of vetoing the sale of (a) all, or (b)) the stronger alcoholic drinks, provided they have an equal right of reversing this. But I can find no justification for the present system of private ownership. It encourages the trade to use every artifice known to competitive business to push their sales in creating new markets and customers whenever possible and in stimulating demand to the maximum. It also compels the trade to enter politics on a large scale, and try to get a controlling influence in public life in ways that are often dubious. This is most undesirable."

Drink Control Measure

Lord Astor rejects prohibition as undesirable in Britain at present. On the other hand he thinks some kind of local option might be practicable and he selects the system proposed in what is known as the "Oxford" or "Liquor Popular Control Bill" as the scheme claiming the most general support. This scheme was introduced in the House of Lords by the Bishop of Oxford in June, 1924. Under it householders would be given a choice of voting for one or other of various alternative schemes in each local area. These alternatives would include closing public houses within a fixed time limit with compensation to the owners.

In any case, Lord Astor points out, the present system ought to be changed, and so long as private ownership continues, he says, the trade would still be in politics and would be working to increase the consumption of alcohol. He adds:

"It is by giving to the citiezns the right of deciding the policy for themselves, by enabling them (or responsible persons representing local opinion) to express judgment on direct issues removed from the confusion of general politics, it is by substituting as quickly as may be practical public ownership of the trade, that the basis for a real solution can be effected and the drink question removed from the arena of national politics."

IN THE SHIP LANES

OCEAN travel is undergoing drastic changes, even though these are occurring gradually. The introduction of cabin and tourist third classes has led to a "class revolution" in transatlantic travel, and the introduction of de luxe cabin ships, built specifically for the cabin and tourist classes, is having its effect on other vessels.

As an ultimate solution, David Lindsay, assistant passenger traffic manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, indicates that ships devoted to individual classes may be adopted. De luxe first class ships, carrying passengers at possibly an extra fare, similar to limited trains, are visualized by this passenger official, who avers that Americans are willing to pay more for traveling on "crack" trains, and at various hotels, so that the theory of de luxe vessels for first class only may be undertaken with as much assurance as has that of cabin and tourist third-cabin vessels exclusively.

Of the transatlantic vessels now in service, he cites the Leviathan, Majestic, Berengaria, Bremen and Europa, as examples of the ships which might ultimately be only first class ships, although admitting that their interior design does not lend itself to the most efficient use of space for such purposes. Possibly vessels may be built specifically for first class travel, he said.

First Class Ships

Mr. Lindsay noted the winter-cruise ships, such as the Belgenland, Reliance and Resolute as vessels which carry only the equivalent of first class on these voyages and which are adapted to such a form of travel. In the Pacific, he referred to the Malolo of the Matson line, built especially for first class travel between San Francisco and Honolulu two years ago.

The advent of palatial cabin-class ships has had its effect upon the older first-second-third-class vessels, he said, and in the process of evolution, transatlantic ships may trend more toward specific class ships, with no other class of business handled.

Proportion of Business

Travel abroad originates in three states largely, these being New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, if Department of State passport figures may be used as a criterion, and shipping experts regard them as a valuable index to the situation. New York contributed 36.8 per cent of passport applicants in 1929, with Pennsylvania second, with 9.4 per cent, and New Jersey third with 7.6 per cent.

Thus, more than half the travel originates at these three tidewater states, while, if Illinois, with 7.1 per cent; Massachusetts, with 6.3 per cent; Ohio, with 4.7 per cent and California with 4 per cent, are added, it will be seen that the steamship lines draw more than three-fourths of their business from these seven states.

It is a sales and advertising problem, as Mr. Lindsay and other traffic experts agree, to penetrate into the other states which do not contribute what shipping men might term their ocean lines.

In the other states, only a few show more than 1 per cent of passports issued, and the last 30 states all have less than 1 per cent each of passports reported.

Combined Advertising

In building up ocean travel, Mr. Lindsay said that the grouping of steamship advertising, with all lines represented in one section of a paper, is of great aid to each independent advertiser. The grouping of the numerous advertisements, all exploiting Europe even though emphasizing various parts of it and various lines to reach these sections, has the effect of strengthening and supporting the other advertisements of similar tenor, steamship traffic men believe. They regard this as a factor of no small importance in the sales-promotional work of the transatlantic lines.

New Ship Lines

Just what traffic prospects are open to the two new transatlantic steamship lines recently organized—one to ply from Baltimore and the other, when definitely established, to operate from Philadelphia—is a question to which steamship officials are giving consideration. So far as passenger business is concerned, it is generally agreed that ports other than New York can obtain only a relatively small proportion of the business.

Even local pride does not contribute greatly to the passenger business of lines sailing from other ports, although Boston is growing rapidly in this respect.

Freight Business

From a cargo standpoint, a somewhat similar situation obtains, although to a decreasing extent. It is generally known by railroad traffic men that a decade ago, despite efforts to build up the Port of Philadelphia, exporters in that city, or those who controlled freight, preferred to ship it to New York for export, even at a higher rail rate from point of production. Ship lines operating from Philadelphia obtained relatively little business, and the Pennsylvania Railroad, although sympathetic to the interests of the port, found that New York was a more logical port, so far as the desires of shippers were concerned.

Therefore, the efforts of an American company to use Baltimore, and another company Philadelphia, as home terminals for new lines, will be watched with interest to see if shippers' practices and preferences have changed.

George Borst, well known as a steamship and railroad advertising man in the Boston metropolitan area, was elected vice-president of the advertising firm of Albert Frank & Co. at a meeting of the board of directors July 24.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, July 31

American Banker, American Merchant, for London; New York (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Roussillon, French, for Vigo, Bordeaux; Dresden, North German Lloyd, for Southampton, Boulogne, Bremen.

Friday, Aug. 1

Olympic (midnight), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Pennland (11 p. m.), Red Star, from Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Caronia (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Ile de France, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Vulcania, Cosulich, for Gibraltar, Naples; Santa Maria, Grace, for west coast South America.

Saturday, Aug. 2

Leviathan, United States, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Minnewaska, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Cedric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Bremen, North German Lloyd, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen; California, Anchor, for Belfast, Glasgow; Volendam (12:05 a. m.), Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Franconia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, for Bergen, Christianstad, Oslo; Oscar II, Scandinavian American, for Christianstad, Oslo, Copenhagen; Virginia, Panama Pacific, for Los Angeles, San Francisco; Guatemala, Panama Mail, for San Francisco; Eastern Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Tuesday, Aug. 5

Berengaria, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

Wednesday, Aug. 6

President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Santa Inez, Grace, for west coast South America.

FROM BOSTON

Saturday, Aug. 2

Vulcania, Cosulich, for Gibraltar, Naples.

Sunday, Aug. 3

Cedric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; California, Anchor, for Belfast, Glasgow.

FROM MONTREAL

Thursday, July 31

Metagama, Canadian Pacific, for Havre, London, Antwerp.

Friday, Aug. 1

Melita, Canadian Pacific, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Antonia, Cunard, for Belfast, Liverpool, Glasgow; Alaunia, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London.

Wednesday, Aug. 6

Duchess of York, Canadian Pacific, for Liverpool.

FROM QUEBEC

Tuesday, Aug. 5

Empress of France, Canadian Pacific, for Cherbourg, Southampton.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Aug. 6

Manoa, Matson, for Honolulu; Makura, Union of N. Z., for Sydney.

Friday, Aug. 8

President Adams, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Aug. 9

California, Panama Pacific, for New York; Ecuador, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Aug. 9

City of Los Angeles, Lassco, for Honolulu.

Monday, Aug. 11

Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, for New York; Ecuador, Panama Mail, for New York.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Aug. 9

Siberia Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Thursday, Aug. 7

Empress of Canada, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Thursday, July 31

Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Friday, Aug. 1

President Harding, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Berengaria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg.

Saturday, Aug. 2

Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh; Deutschland, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

Sunday, Aug. 3

Lapland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg; Cameronia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Londonderry.

Monday, Aug. 4

American Shipper, American Merchant, from London; Tuscania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre; Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh; York, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Halifax; Rochambeau, French, from Havre; Gripsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples.

Tuesday, Aug. 5

President Johnson, Dollar, on world service (westward); Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Arabic, White Star, from Liverpool, Belfast, Glasgow; Columbus, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; New Amsterdam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Wednesday, Aug. 6

President Roosevelt, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, Aug. 3

Scythia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

New York City

GUARANTEED! DURING SUMMER MONTHS A SPLENDID ROOM & BATH
$3.00 SINGLE and $4.00 DOUBLE
1200 ROOMS WITH 1200 BATHS
• All rooms are outside.
• All rooms have Servidors.
• All rooms have Circulating Ice-Water.
FOUR ATTRACTIVE AIR-COOLED RESTAURANTS
CONVENIENT GARAGE SERVICE
At the recently opened
HOTEL GOVERNOR CLINTON
NEW YORK
31 ST. & 7 AVE.-OPPOSITE PENNA.R.R.STA.

HOTEL MONTCLAIR
49th to 50th Streets
Lexington Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
NOW OPEN
800 ROOMS
Each with bath and shower
Single rooms $3 to $5 per day
Double rooms $4 to $6 per day
Radio in every room
Attractive monthly and yearly rates
S. Gregory Taylor, *President*

Prominent Residential Hotel for Women
Offers excellent accommodations at moderate rates
Attractive Lounges...
Rooms with Running Water
Single . . . 2.00, 2.25
Double, 2 persons 2.50
Rooms with Private Bath
Single 2.50, 3.00, 3.25
Double 2 persons 3.00, 3.50, 4.00
No Higher Rates
Excellent Restaurant
HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
29 East 29th St.
30 East 30th St.
New York City
Write for Special Weekly Rates

A Broadway Paradox
The Hotel Woodward
Broadway and 55th Street
NEW YORK
Located on the very edge of this glittering section—a hotel whose quiet refinement and air of exclusive dignity is a direct contrast to gaudy scene a few blocks below.
RATES MOST REASONABLE

NEW YORK'S NEW HOTEL LINCOLN
1400 ROOMS BATHS
$3-5 For One $4-7 For Two
EIGHTH AVE., 44TH TO 45TH STS.
TIMES SQUARE
TELEPHONE LACKAWANNA 1400

New York City

STOP
AT A HOTEL OF *KNOWN REPUTATION*
At rates as low as possible in keeping with good accommodations
NEW AND MODERN! Under the ownership-management of T. ELLIOTT TOLSON
RATES
SINGLE $2.00 • DOUBLE $3.00 WITH BATH
SINGLE $2.50 • DOUBLE $3.50
The HOTEL BRISTOL
129 W. 48th ST. EAST of B'WAY
NEW YORK

The Parkside
Eighteen Gramercy Park SOUTH
A RESIDENCE HOTEL
East 20th Street cor. Irving Place
GRAMERCY 6000

A Dignified, Quiet
Place of Residence
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS
Hotel La Salle
30 EAST 60TH STREET, NEW YORK
CHARLES LA PRELLE, Manager

New York State

The Palatine
NEWBURGH, N.Y.
THE MODEL HOTEL OF THE HUDSON VALLEY

Massachusetts

CLIFF
HOTEL and Cottages
North Scituate Beach, Minot P. O., Mass.
Ideal Playground for Children
"On the Ocean Front"
and Historic South Shore
Halfway between Boston and Plymouth
GOLF, TENNIS, SAFE SURF BATHING, SADDLE HORSES, RIDING SCHOOL and DANCING
Also Operating The Charlesgate one of Boston's Best Hotels
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"Scenic Berkshire Hills"
GATEWAY TO ALL NEW ENGLAND
ENTER OR LEAVE BY THIS ROUTE FOR INFORMATION WRITE
Berkshire Hills Conference
Pittsfield, Mass.

ASPINWALL HOTEL
LENOX, MASS.
In the beautiful Berkshires
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 17TH
Equipment and service that appeal to persons of refinement.
GOLF TENNIS BATHING MOTION PICTURES ORCHESTRA
May we send interesting booklet?
Winter Resort: Princess Hotel, Bermuda

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ENJOY
CINCINNATI'S FINEST
SERVICE—FOOD
HOSPITALITY—LOCATION
Hotel Gibson
C. C. SCHIFFELER, Managing Director
1000 Rooms $3.00 and up

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The St. Charles
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
APPRECIATES THE PATRONAGE OF MONITOR READERS DURING ITS 20 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF ADVERTISING IN THE MONITOR.
SERVICE IMPERATIVE
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD.

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THE STATS
Twelfth and Wyandotte Sts.
Kansas City, Mo.
RATES: $2 TO $3.50 PER DAY
Every room is an outside room, with private bath, circulating ice water and electric fan

The Bellerive
KANSAS CITY'S most exclusive Apartment Hotel. Permanent and Transient Accommodations.
ARMOUR AND WARWICK
E. H. BRADY, Manager

The Rochambeau
3736 BROADWAY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
American Plan « *European Plan*
Our Dining Room is hospitality itself. We invite good company.
MRS. BRANCH, Owner

Illinois

PEORIA ILLINOIS
500 Rooms 500 Baths
1 person $2.50-$5.00
2 persons $4.00-$8.00
400-car garage.
H. EDGAR GREGORY Manager
HOTEL PÈRE MARQUETTE

Atlantic City

The Madison
Overlooking ocean at Illinois Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
New Fireproof Hotel
An ensemble of luxury and comfort
Showers and baths
Rates—American Plan
Single From $8 Double From $12
Special Weekly Rates
European Plan if desired
Surf bathing direct from hotel
FETTER & HOLLINGER, Inc.
Eugene C. Fetter, Mng. Dir.

The Ambassador ATLANTIC CITY
MONARCH OF THE BOARDWALK
At the Height of the Season
Ambassador guests, never crowd-conscious, have entree to the most fashionable, less densely thronged section of surf, beach and boardwalk. European Plan.
Indoor Sea Water Swimming Pool
685 ROOMS 685 BATHS
Same ownership as Ambassador Hotels—New York and Los Angeles

ON THE BOARDWALK
CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS
SURF BATHING FROM ROOMS
1000 ROOMS GARAGE
REASONABLE RATES

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City
The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Hotel BRIGHTON
ATLANTIC CITY
The Quiet of a Country Home at the Ocean's Edge
Acres of Lawn and Flowers
Special Weekly and Season Rates
Surf Bathing Facilities.

New Jersey

Newark's Leading Hotel THE ROBERT TREAT
300 ROOMS « « 300 BATHS
GARAGE
POPULAR PRICE DINING ROOMS
J. W. WYCKOFF, *Manager*

OCEAN HOTEL
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
"Comfort without extravagance"
Amer. and Europ. (Capacity 400)
EWELL & CRAWFORD
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THE CLIFT
SAN FRANCISCO

STEWART HOTEL
for
COMFORT
CONVENIENCE
GOOD MEALS
MODERATE RATES
in
SAN FRANCISCO

Hotel Californian
TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL
Exquisitely appointed with every requisite of finer living. Christian Science church in same block. 535 Geary Apts. under same management.
SAN FRANCISCO

"The never-too-much-trouble kind of Service"
Wiltshire Hotel
Franklyn E. Smith, *Manager*
Rates with bath $2 to $3 single; $2.50 to $4, two persons.
Stockton St., Near Post at Union Sq.
SAN FRANCISCO

Los Angeles

New Hotel Lankershim
7th and Broadway
Los Angeles
Completely Remodeled and Refurnished
CAFE AND GARAGE
Rates $1.50 to $7.00 per day
W. W. WHITECOTTON, Proprietor
FRANK WISHON, Manager

HOTEL SOUTHLAND
LOS ANGELES
FLOWER AT SIXTH
"Your Other Home"
QUIET, UNOBTRUSIVE, FRIENDLY SERVICE
RATES $1.50 TO $3.00—NO HIGHER
FREE GARAGE
A. W. TOWNSEND—Manager

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Santa Maria Inn
SANTA MARIA, CALIF.
A delightful inn on the Coast Highway, midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Every room with bath.

Hotel Claremont
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
40 minutes from San Francisco via electric train and ferry—every 20 minutes.
C. C. GILLUM, Manager

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Without The BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
Seattle is not Seattle.
The traveler who fails to stop at this distinctly different hotel, loses a vital part of his or her Northwest visit.
350 Rooms and bath
Rates as low as $2.50
TIMES SQUARE

HOTEL FRYE
WHERE THE WARM HOSPITALITY OF THE OLD WEST MEETS THE MODERN COMFORTS OF THE NEW.
Garage Adjoining Coffee Shop
Midway between depots and docks
SEATTLE-WASHINGTON

You Can Plan Your
TRIPS AND TOURS
from the Hotel and Travel Advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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Splendid Service!
The Wabash Railway offers splendid thru service between the following cities:

Chicago and—
St. Louis, Detroit, New York City, Buffalo, Decatur (Ill.), Hot Springs (Ark.).
St. Louis and—
Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Yellowstone National Park.
Detroit and—
Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Buffalo, New York City, Evansville (Ind.), South Bend (Ind.), Cincinnati (O.), Atlanta (Ga.), Tampa (Fla.), Sarasota (Fla.).
Kansas City
and St. Louis, Detroit, Ft. Wayne.
No matter where you are going, any Wabash representative will gladly furnish accurate travel information—or write to H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, Wabash Railway, St. Louis
WABASH

Cunard Line
Boston—Liverpool via Queenstown
‡‡SCYTHIA Aug. 10
LACONIA Aug. 24
‡‡SCYTHIA Sept. 7
†LACONIA Sept. 21
SCYTHIA Oct. 5
LACONIA Oct. 19
SCYTHIA Nov. 2
Boston—Glasgow via Londonderry
CALIFORNIA Aug. 31
†Calls Belfast, omits Queenstown
‡‡Also calls Galway

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or local agents

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A Day on the Bay and Two Hours
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PROVINCETOWN
PILGRIMS' FIRST LANDING
Week Days 9:30 A. M. Daylight Time Sundays 10 A. M.
S. S. Dorothy Bradford 1800 TONS
100 Mile Daily Round Trip $2.00
Special Rates for Clubs, Parties, etc. "Dancing on the Lower Deck"
Long Wharf, Atlantic Avenue, Boston
Staterooms, Refreshments, Orchestra
CAPE COD S. S. CO.

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In luxury to the romantic cities of Cuba, Panama, Peru, Chile... Sail in supreme Comfort on the oil-burning liners.
EBRO, August 9
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Independent tours to and around South America.
PACIFIC LINE
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Shortest and convenient route with connections to SWEDEN DENMARK GERMANY
Trondhjem and Stockholm exhibitions 1930
For sailings, rates, etc., apply to
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Late Models All Makes
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AUSTRALIA
SUVA, HONOLULU, NEW ZEALAND
The Well Equipped Royal Mail Steamers
"NIAGARA".....Aug. 20, Oct. 15, Dec. 10
"AORANGI".....Sept. 17, Nov. 12, Jan. 7
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
For fares, etc., apply CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, 405 Boylston St., Boston, or to the Canadian Australasian Line, 999 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

Minnesota

A hotel of true distinction ... in the center of Saint Paul... in the heart of The Land of Ten Thousand Lakes. A Black Hawk Hotel—your assurance of flawless service and matchless cuisine. 300 outside rooms, each with private bath. Rates begin at $3.00 single, $4.50 double.
HOTEL SAINT PAUL
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

MORE CHEERFUL SITUATION IN MIDDLE WEST

Early Upturn in Motor Industry Is Expected—Retail Sales Outlook

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Business conditions in the Middle West are taking on a more cheerful aspect. This condition is reflected more emphatically in recent advances in the prices for securities than in actual improvement, but it must be remembered that we are in the midst of the summer slack season, which is normally a period of relaxation.

Motor securities have come in for unusual activity at decidedly improved prices. This is taken to indicate an early upturn in this industry rather than any actual accomplishment for the better. Most of the plants have been shut down during a part of this month but new models will soon make their appearance, and this is counted on to increase sales.

A favorable factor in the situation is that retail sales of automobiles have declined relatively less than production, and it is believed that the time will be soon reached when it will be necessary for dealers to replenish their stocks.

A few manufacturers of automobile parts have released their reports for the first six months of this year, and have shown that second quarter earnings were more profitable than the first three months of 1930.

Chicago wholesale and retail merchants seem to have better times ahead. Although there has been no recent improvement in actual sales, the general character of the buying has been such as to indicate a definite upturn.

The building industry has continued generally quiet. About the only development of interest was the launching of the preliminary work on another unit of the world's fair construction in Chicago. Sentiment in the iron and steel industry has improved somewhat, but actual buying in most lines is still slow.

Stock market observers are rather optimistic with regard to the probable future of the securities market. In last week's transactions on the Chicago Stock Exchange the bulls were in general control of the situation. There was noticeable a growing sentiment that the market is due for a gradual upswing.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN

	1930	1929
June gross	$2,204,740	†$2,743,452
Net oper income	465,132	565,563
Def aft chgs	54,398	*153,425
Six mos' gross	13,656,570	†15,474,063
Net oper income	2,656,095	3,469,441
Def aft chgs	540,638	*‡592,371

*Surplus. †Includes $228.000 back mail pay. ‡After interest on general mortgage bonds which became a fixed charge on Feb. 1, 1929.

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY

	1930	1929
June gross	$1,293,397	$1,526,577
Net oper income	465,145	646,194
Surp aft chgs	275,487	377,497
Six mos' gross	8,849,994	9,643,633
Net oper income	3,502,639	4,173,877
Surp aft chgs	2,076,564	2,560,089

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

	1930	1929
June gross	$4,332,870	$5,703,012
Net oper income	20,038	746,289
Six mos' gross	35,886,644	42,841,515
Net oper income	5,761,211	10,416,663

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

	1930	1929
June gross	$9,025,704	*$12,714,439
Net oper income	675,442	3,178,819
Six mos' gross	61,663,969	71,885,460
Net oper income	7,931,674	14,915,615

*Includes $1,614,000 back mail pay.

BURLINGTON

	1930	1929
June gross	$10,897,419	$12,475,796
Net oper income	1,728,806	1,564,466
Six mos' gross	67,646,990	76,227,002
Net oper income	12,663,223	16,034,348

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

	1930	1929
June gross	$9,061,872	$10,721,196
Net oper income	757,848	1,450,714
Six mos' gross	58,618,002	66,131,962
Net oper income	5,758,620	8,761,328

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA

	1930	1929
June gross	$2,021,239	$2,187,065
Net oper income	152,265	288,191
Six mos' gross	12,097,365	12,404,093
Net oper income	840,380	994,574

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC

	1930	1929
June gross	$10,540,387	$11,645,798
Net op inc	1,653,808	1,510,146
Surp aft chgs	593,158	616,911
6 mos gross	62,124,087	69,513,990
Net op inc	7,613,247	8,661,883
Surp af chgs	1,676,779	3,221,894

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

	1930	1929
June gross	$1,249,982	$1,587,678
Net op inc	117,077	250,844
6 mos gross	7,775,921	8,736,537
Net op inc	990,968	1,493,310

TENNESSEE CENTRAL

	1930	1929
June gross	$266,890	$284,088
Net op inc	71,179	61,864
6 mos gross	1,525,479	1,584,907
Net op inc	139,920	175,616

CLINCHFIELD

	1930	1929
June gross	$464,463	$515,419
Net op inc	105,437	132,653
6 mos gross	3,165,210	3,497,773
Net op inc	1,038,365	1,303,551

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN

	1930	1929
June gross	$500,416	$619,953
Net op inc	63,111	118,853
6 mos gross	3,154,574	3,651,054
Net op inc	317,999	593,547

SEABOARD AIR LINE

	1930	1929
June gross	$3,683,835	$4,613,376
Net op inc	344,924	938,111
6 mos gross	27,102,971	31,800,215
Net op inc	3,667,742	6,122,863

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

	1930	1929
June gross	$1,572,396	$1,868,750
Net op inc	418,631	343,280
6 mos gross	10,168,121	11,706,725
Net op inc	1,078,889	2,410,712

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

	1930	1929
June gross	$1,260,344	$1,598,323
Net op inc	171,687	283,544
6 mos gross	7,716,757	9,033,150
Net op inc	634,007	1,181,369

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

	1930	1929
June gross	$2,473,517	$2,978,278
Net op inc	641,461	646,423
6 mos gross	14,368,092	16,888,672
Net op inc	3,538,042	3,827,242

ST. PAUL

	1930	1929
June gross	$11,791,698	$14,583,155
Net op inc	583,689	2,089,496
6 mos gross	69,861,173	80,882,124
Net op inc	4,959,407	10,627,564

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN

	1930	1929
June gross	$661,892	$923,012
Net op inc	79,165	227,612
6 mos gross	4,286,862	5,188,762
Net op inc	630,455	1,249,089

(Gross for 1929 includes $99,918 back mail pay.)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ATTORNEYS

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
JAMES J. BULGER
519 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—A nursery located near New York growing trees, shrubs, evergreens, etc., the most interesting, clean and profitable business; sales have doubled every year; no indebtedness or mortgages; price a fraction of the price of stock; experience not necessary. Box T-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, be financially independent. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; spare or full time; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; commission basis; free dress to producers. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33K4, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines
16 PUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD.
Est. 1905. For rest or experienced care; harmonious, helpful home atmosphere. State license. Tel. Catonsville 333. Virginia Threadgill.

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

POSTAGE STAMPS

OUR LATEST PRICE LIST offers over 1200 attractive sets of stamps, over 500 different packets, full line of albums, supplies. R. H. MOWER, 12 Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal profits. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY DEPARTMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN, experienced in grocery field; sell buying service; iron-clad guarantee; merchants take no risk; exclusive territory; commission basis. UNITY STORES CORPORATION, 228 N. La Salle Street, Chicago, Department CSM.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EARN extra money weekly with Hertel Personal Christmas Cards; weekly pay; experience unnecessary; outfit free. HERTEL COMPANY, 318 Washington, Department M-3, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—Exclusive 2-room apartment; best location; Frigidaire and incinerators; references required. Apply OWNER, Regent 3029-2979.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To sublet, unfurnished apartment at reduced rental, until expiration of lease. October 1st; 7 rooms, 4 baths, second floor, 1080 Beacon Street. Apply JANITOR or at Suite 1. Telephone Aspinwall 0079.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Well-furnished apartment, electric refrigerator; private house; block subway. Mansfield 2037. 621 East 29th St.

CENTRAL: Two-room housekeeping suite. Box H-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

NEW La SALLE LIMOUSINES
for hire by the month, week, day or whole summer; careful, experienced, liveried chauffeurs (sightseeing guides); long or short trips. La SALLE MOTOR LIVERY, Brookline, Mass. Asp. 9002.

NEW YORK CITY—Packards for hire; courteous liveried chauffeurs, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly. PARK AUTO RENTING CO., 172 East 73rd Street. Butterfield 5370.

COUNTRY BOARD

CONN.—Wanted, one or two summer guests by couple with lovely private country home, beautiful surroundings, every convenience, diversions near by, commuting distance N. Y.; cool, reasonable. Box E-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

DODGE INN
ROCK HILL, N. Y.—A quiet place for rest and study; excellent table; pleasant rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; good fishing and bathing; lakes near by; $21 per week, $4 per day; in the Shawangunk Mountains. 84 miles from New York (10th season); references given.
MRS. E. E. AVERY

FEW guests wanted on small farm, quiet and restful, home cooking. MRS. R. BAUM, New Windsor, R. F. D. No. 3, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE GARDEN ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE OSCAWANA, Peekskill P. O., N. Y., in the Putnam Co. hills, is an admirable place for your vacation or week-end; accommodates 40; modern rooms; good home cooking; weekly $22 and up.

FORMAL OFFER TO SPANG-CHALFANT CO. STOCKHOLDERS MADE

PITTSBURGH—President J. M. Wilson of the National Supply Company in a letter to Spang, Chalfant & Co. stockholders, has made formal offer to exchange one-half share of preferred and one-half share of common for each 3¼ shares of Spang Chalfant common. The offer expires Sept. 23. Attention is called that National Supply has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5. In order for Spang, Chalfant stockholders to get this dividend it will be necessary to exchange their holdings by Aug. 5.

President Fisher of Spang, Chalfant & Co., in an accompanying letter states: "National Supply Company is the largest distributor and manufacturer of oil-well supplies and distributor of oil country tubular goods, such as this company manufactures, in the United States, if not in the world. It has an unbroken history of success, extending over 30 years, and has constantly paid dividends on both preferred and common during this period. The dividend at present is at the rate of $5 per annum on the common, and during the past three years the company has paid at the end of each year an extra of $2.

"There is every prospect that the combined earnings of the consolidated companies will be greater than their earnings if operated separately, and the future security of the consolidated companies is much stronger than if operated separately."

SIEMENS & HALSKE

BERLIN—Siemens & Halske, the largest German electro-technical and operating concern, intends to dismiss 10 per cent of non-factory employees as an alternative to the general wage reductions for factory workers, which have thus far been reduced by trade unions. About 7000 persons will become unemployed unless the plant workers agree to wage cuts. The action is attributed to business depression.

RHODE ISLAND BANKS

PROVIDENCE—The combined resources of all banks in Rhode Island increased $12,441,417 in the year ended June 30, according to Bank Commissioner Newhall. State banks increased $12,044,607, including approximately $4,600,000 for savings banks, $7,500,000 for trust companies and $30,000 for four small state banks to $535,861,134, and national bank resources increased $396,809 to $60,985,358.

APPROVE READING BOND ISSUE

WASHINGTON—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized Reading Company to issue $15,00,000 4½ per cent general and refunding mortgage gold bonds, to be sold at not less than 97½ per cent of par and accrued interest and the proceeds used partially to reimburse the company's treasury for capital expenditures.

Local Classified Advertising

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DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Sealyham pups 6 months old; male $75, female $50. T. T. WILLIAMS Jr., 1573 Peachtree Road, Atlanta, Georgia.

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GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

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A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

ALICE M. RUDISILL
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 806 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.). New York Regent 2234.

LOUISE C HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way New York City. Telepnone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

GARAGES

THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St. Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Uni. 3795-W.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, New York City.

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Successor to T. F. BEVANS
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71 Chestnut Street, Boston, Mass.
Phone Haymarket 1469 Res. Commonwealth 3790

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SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request; about 50 miles from New York City. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

THE GUEST HOUSE
302 Eighth Avenue Asbury Park, N. J.
Homelike, helpful atmosphere, wholesome table; ocean view; open all year. Tel. 162-J

PIANOS

PIANO wanted, used Steinway Grand, small size, good condition, modern, brown case; state age, serial number, price and terms. Box B-34, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

REAL ESTATE

An Acre to Build a Log Cabin
For Your Summer Camp
$650
Camp Sunny-Brook
IN HAPPY VALLEY
20 East 41st Street, New York City

FOR SALE—House of 9 rooms, 23 West St., New London, Conn.; modern conveniences; overlooking town; must sell, easy terms. MISS CARRIE E. ROGERS.

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Meadonia Private Hotel
252 BLOOR STREET WEST
TORONTO, CANADA
Central Residential District. A Family Hotel. Comfortable and Quiet.
Ownership Management, Miss E. Cryderman

REST HOMES

VALE OF AVOCA
REST HOME IN FRUIT BELT
GARDEN OF CANADA
30 miles from Niagara Falls, where guests may enjoy quiet study, beautiful scenery, lovely country home; also permanent guests considered.
MRS. N. R. BRISCOE, Grimsby, Ont.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1, also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave.—Visitors may obtain desirable rooms in quiet home near church; garage; clean basement room to rent. Copley 5117-M.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Visitors may obtain desirable rooms in quiet home opposite church; garage. Copley 4025-M.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Nicely furnished roms for couple or business lady in private home with kitchen privileges. Telephone Prospect 0862; near Putnam and Grand Avenues.

CAPE COD
ONSET, MASS.
Rooms for adults in private family, large veranda, on water front; open year round. Box 501, Onset, Mass.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Visitors desiring first-class accommodation in select residential district of Montreal can be assured of same at 4280 Dorchester St. West. Phone Mrs. D. N. PARSONS, Westmount 8051-F.

N. Y. C.—Furnished room, small apartment; down town, East Side district; woman only; very reasonable; share kitchen and bathroom with one; all conveniences. Call MARSTON, Caledonia 2709.

NEW YORK CITY, 144 East 40th—Cool, cheerful suite or single room; summer prices. Telephone Lexington 0873 after 4 p. m. MILLER.

N. Y. C., West 55th St.—Desirable room in attractive apartment; exceptional opportunity. Phone for appointment. Circle 7897.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR (29 years), single, capable driver, good references, wishes position. Box D-12, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

IN HARTFORD—By young man with 6 years' experience, L. H. GOLDTHWAITE, 30 Judson St., Silver Lane, Conn. 8-1942.

WATCHMAKER
DIAMOND SETTER
seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. CHARLES WERRO, 547 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate, experienced governess, attendant or companion; loving service by day, week or hour; will travel. WORTHINGTON, 345 West 85th St., New York City. Susquehanna 5894.

SUMMER BOARD

AT Shadyknoll, Fairhaven, N. J.—Spend well rounded vacation on country estate near Asbury; all activities; booklet. Redbank 283.

BROOKFIELD COTTAGES, Brookfield Center, Conn.—Beautiful Berkshire Hills; tennis, swimming pool, delicious food, all conveniences. Danbury 986, Ring 2.

DIRIGO HOUSE
LONG ISLAND, CASCO BAY, MAINE
Charming old-fashioned house; splendid cooking; numerous recreations and amusements; moderate rates; booklet.
THE MISSES PERRY

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Sunshine Cottage, near lakes, mountain trails; excellent table; refined, loving service. MRS. FRED J. SEE.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE — Mountains; good board; all sports; rest; booklet. MATT KIMBALL, Mt. View Farm, Lakeport, N. H.

LANGEFIELD — Unusual antiques; delicious meals served to order; week-end guests comfortably accommodated. Redding 46-2, West Redding, Conn.

MAPLE HILL INN
(in beautiful Westchester)
YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, N. Y. TEL. 250
For Rest and Recreation. Near Golf Course and Bathing. Reasonable Rates.

SUMMER BOARD (Continued)

QUIET place in Conn. for several guests; convenient commutation; games, boating, swimming. Box H-25, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SCOTTS', West Thornton, N. H.; White Mountains—Home cooking, fresh vegetables, electricity, bath, bathing, fishing; booklet. Campton 24-23.

SEAL COVE INN—Ideal for vacationists; beautiful scenery, fine rooms; excellent food; terms reasonable. MRS. W. D. McLAUGHLIN, Seal Cove, Grand Manon, N. B.

THE MOUNT AIRY
in the beautiful Somerset Hills
Home atmosphere; 10 acres of attractive grounds; near public golf and tennis courts; reasonable rates.
C. A. NEARPASS, Manager
Box 222, Bernardsville, N. J. Tel. 255

YE HEADLAND INN, Trefethen, Casco Bay, Maine, directly on ocean; close to pine woods; readily accessible from Portland; American plan, food excellent; rates $22.50, $25 and $30; booklet.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—200-year-old house near water, antique furniture, modern conveniences; also 5-room duplex apartment; August and September. Marblehead 547.

ONTARIO

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The best of the New Books and old favorites, too, are always to be found at equitable prices at the store of

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Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 8c lb. Rough Dry—Flat work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.
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If it is Printed, we can do it.
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Built-up, Slate and All Kinds of Roofing
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Ottawa, Ont.—Chateau Laurier.
Toronto, Ont.—Jack Pine's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Ben Wagman's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.; Harry Schwartz's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.; F. J.-Roy (Bookstore), 81 Queen St.; William Dereon, Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave.; M. Segal, Yonge St. and Wilton Sq.; E. Feader, 2884 Dundas St., West; Savein Bros., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.; Bert Hall's News Stand, 2100 Queen St., East; W. Grieg's News Stand, 1550 Danforth Ave.; A. & W. Cigar Store, 2292 Bloor St.; The De Luxe Libraries, 70 Queen St., W.
Montreal, Que.—M. D. Lubin's News Stand, Allan's Corner, Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Mt. Royal Hotel News Stand; Metropolitan News Agency, 158 Peel St.; Bonaventure Station, St. James and Windsor Sts.

ONTARIO

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Western Ontario's Big Department Store
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It is degrees cooler than the hot air outside.

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Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Choice Confectionery, Poultry
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DAILY FEATURES

A Quotation for Today

THE test of a great love is not what it demands, but what it is prepared to do without.—ANON.

In Lighter Vein

Rates Vary

Jefferson, the neighborhood handy man, rang the Tutt doorbell.

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Tutt. "You may wash our car today."

Jefferson scratched his head a moment.

"Does yo' want me to wash it as a car washer or as a handy man?" he inquired, cautiously.

"What's the difference?" asked Mrs. Tutt, dubiously.

"Well," Jefferson explained, "if I washes it as a car washer it costs $1.75, and if I washes as a handy man it's 50 cents an hour."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Modern Maids

Maid: "Are you going out in the car on Sunday, ma'am?"

Mistress: "No."

Maid: "Then I'd like to ask for the loan of it; mine's being repaired."—*Moustique* (Charleroi).

At Intervals

"What, Brown, you've bought your little boy an old piano? Can he play, then?"

"Yes, indeed, and often it really sounds like music!" — *Dorfbarbier* (Berlin).

Punch

Interviewer: "And what made you become a sculptor?"

Famous Sculptor: "I was one of a large family and had to do something."

The Proper Approach

A man who had been waiting patiently in the post office could not attract the attention of either of the girls behind the counter.

"The evening cloak," explained one of the girls to her companion, "was a redingote design in gorgeous lame brocade, with fox fur and wide pagoda sleeves."

At this point the long-suffering customer broke in with: "I wonder if you could provide me with a neat red stamp with a dinky perforated hem, the tout ensemble delicately treated on the reverse with gum arabic. Something about two cents."—*Montreal Star.*

Perhaps

"Why the perplexed expression?"

"I'm just wondering if a policeman's uniform is a law suit."—*Octopus.*

Brevities

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: The plan to place an American cooling system in the royal palace of Siam may be all right for the king, but all wrong for the amateur photographers of fan-waving servants.

Montreal Star: A statistician says that very few women are content to stick to the rigid path of economy. They prefer the buy-way.

Humorist: Several stationers are supplying free ink for customers' fountain pens. We understand that the Post Office authorities have no objection to this particular privilege being usurped.

A Word a Day

Hecatomb

On state occasions of great rejoicings it was the practice in ancient Greece and Rome to offer up to their gods sacrifices of a hundred oxen or cattle at a time. The Greeks, in fact, had a word ἑκατόμβη (hekatombe) which specifically designated a sacrifice of 100 oxen; it was compounded of ἑκατόν (hekaton), "hundred"—cognate with the Sanskrit *cata*, Latin *centum*, Anglo-Saxon *hund*—and βοῦς (bous), "an ox."

In the course of time the word came to be applied to any sacrifice or slaughter of a large number of victims; and our English word is not infrequently used in a sense indicating an extravagantly large, showy, or wordy sacrifice, offering, or ritualistic observance.

Hec'-a-tomb is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced as though spelled hek'-a-tom, *e* as in get, *a* as in sofa, *o* as in odd.

"She showed her religion by sympathetic kindness, leaving the hecatombs of high-sounding phrases to others."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Odds and Ends

Acetylene Buoys

Acetylene-lighted buoys used for marking navigation channels make their own gas, often functioning for more than a year without attention.

Gold Statue

The ivory and gold statue of Athena made by Phidias for the Parthenon at Athens, was embellished with nearly $1,000,000 worth of gold.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Practical Friendship

Sydney, N. S. W.

"PRACTICAL friendship is true friendship," is an old axiom but its blossoming is perennial in the soil of kind hearts.

A blind barrister has been practicing his profession here for 23 years. He has a good friend who has also been practicing law for a long period. Each day this man manifests his practical friendship for his blind comrade. During the luncheon hour he visits his friend's chambers and takes him for a walk in the city, and a pleasant chat.

This thoughtfulness dates back several years, and it matters not how busy he may be, this good friend never forgets his luncheon hour good deed.

The Children's Corner

Bonita's Little Goat Goes Visiting

EARLY one morning Bonita sat on the sand in the shade of the big mango tree, watching the lights that rippled and sparkled on the little waves at her feet when she heard her mother's voice.

"Bonita! Bonita niña!" Victorina was calling. "Come!—We bring the water."

"Good-by pretty blue waves," Bonita said with a wave of her hand, and turning she sped swiftly to where her mother was standing with three long bamboo water tubes in her arms.

Bonita took one of the empty tubes on her little shoulder and together they made their way along the path that led through a thicket of tall grass and young bamboo trees to a brook that wound in and out among the trees.

Victorina knelt by the stream and filled the water tubes one after the other with the clear, sparkling water that bubbled and sang as it ran merrily on its way.

Happy Thoughts

"Please wait and rest a minute, Manaita," Bonita begged. "There are some pretty flores. May I take them to Tia (aunt) Manuella?"

"Bueno, niñita (very well, little one), but be quick," Victorina told her, and away Bonita skipped to gather the little blossoms.

While Bonita was bending lovingly above the little blossoms, she was thinking how pretty they would look in the window of Tia Manuella's little house where she sat so many hours at her embroidery frame.

As Victorina, with closed eyes, rested for a moment on the bank of the little stream, she was thinking how pleasant it was to listen to the song of the little brook.

And back in the bamboo inclosure near the little nipa house, where the goat and the pig and the chickens were kept when they were not roaming about at will, the little black-and-white goat was doing some thinking, too.

There was a time—not so very long ago—when her little mistress had come every morning and taken her outside this tight bamboo fence, and they had had a nice walk along the beach in the pleasant morning air, to the house where the morning glory blossoms danced and swayed in the breezes.

Then the tall muchacho had always appeared with the little tin pail, and the little children had clustered around patting and petting her while she was being milked, and always there was that basin of something good for her to eat.

But days had gone by and she and the little mistress no longer took the nice trip along the beach.

"I don't understand that," the little goat said to herself, "but I'm going to see what I can do about it." And she began nosing the loop of wire that held the gate in the closely woven bamboo fence so very securely.

It seemed impossible to move it at first, but the little goat kept at work and pretty soon the gate swung open, and she was free.

In her delight at being free she gave a joyous gambol and her active little heels kicked a bamboo stool against the gate, closing it once more.

With another happy little kick of her heels, she trotted down to the beach and turning to the right followed the road she and her little mistress had taken so many mornings.

Jack and Mary had finished their breakfast and were standing near the nodding morning glory faces, admiring all the lovely colors, and waiting for Dick to come scampering across the grass.

"Oh—Mary! Look!" Jack cried suddenly, dropping his little watering pot in his surprise.

"Ma—a—ah!" sounded a familiar call from the roadway.

"Oh, oh! It's the little goat! And alone!" Mary cried. For there was the little goat, trotting along toward the shade of the kitchen veranda, where she had come so many mornings.

The three children ran to her side, laughing, and calling to mother to come and see their little visitor.

"Where is your little mistress, little goat?" Mary asked her, patting her lovingly.

"Ma—a—ah!" answered the little goat.

"Why did you come alone, little goat?" Jack cried.

"Ma—a—ah!" answered the little black and white goat as if to explain.

"There she comes! There comes Bonita!" cried Mary as a flutter of Bonita's red skirt appeared, and Mary ran to meet her, laughing and pointing to the group gathered around the little goat.

Tracks in the Sand

"I went for the water," panted Bonita. "Then I stopped for the fl—flowers for Tia Manuella—and then—and then—I found the little goat gone—and I followed—the tracks—in the sand!"

"Naughty little goat!" Bonita cried, but gave the little truant a loving pat as she came up beside her.

"Ma—a—ah!" said the little goat, rubbing her head against Bonita's arm as if to say "Please 'scuse!"

"I think the little goat wants you to have some of her milk," Bonita exclaimed as the happy thought came to her. "Eugenio, br-bring the little pail."

Eugenio came with the little tin pail and knelt by the little goat and in a twinkling it was half full of milk.

Then Mother brought a tray of shining glasses and while Eugenio was bringing a basin of something for the little goat to eat, Bonita poured some of the delicious foamy milk into each of the glasses.

"Just see how good it tastes!" cried Mary.

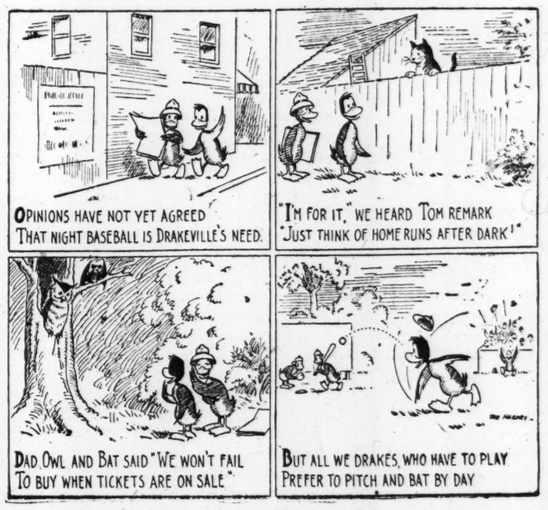
"I was ver-ry sorry when I found the little goat gone, and I found her tracks in the sand," Bonita said, "but now I feel ver-ry glad she ran away!"

"Oh—so am I! So am I! So am I!" chorused Jack and Dick and Mary.

"Ma—a—ah!" said the little black and white goat, pushing her nose into the basin that Eugenio held toward her.

I think she was saying, in her goat language: "So am I."

The Adventures of Waddles


OPINIONS HAVE NOT YET AGREED THAT NIGHT BASEBALL IS DRAKEVILLE'S NEED.
"I'M FOR IT," WE HEARD TOM REMARK "JUST THINK OF HOME RUNS AFTER DARK!"
DAD OWL AND BAT SAID "WE WON'T FAIL TO BUY WHEN TICKETS ARE ON SALE"
BUT ALL WE DRAKES, WHO HAVE TO PLAY PREFER TO PITCH AND BAT BY DAY

Quotation Puzzle

Inwin terig elupal nigh tan ddre ssb yyel lo wcan dleli ghtins umme rqui tetheot herwa yih avetog otobe dbyday.
Stevenson

The letters in this quotation are in correct order, but the spaces between words have been misplaced, and punctuation has been left out. Can you put the spaces in the right places so as to make the quotation clear?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "A Franklin Maxim":

"He that hath a trade hath an estate."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorial Board

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EDITORIALS

Russian Grain—an Old Competitor

EVERY year, as the surplus harvests come on the world market, the question arises: What of Russia's grain? Before the war in good years Russia exported as much as 10,000,000 tons of grain and was an important source of supply for many European countries. Grain exports, which naturally ceased during the period of revolution and civil war, were resumed, although on a diminished scale, in 1923 and continued (except for the drought year 1924) until 1927-28, when the Soviet struggle to make over agriculture on a collectivist basis may be said to have begun. Since that time only inconsiderable driblets of Russian grain have appeared abroad, and the Russian population often has been rationed in purchasing bread.

The present year seems favorable for the development of the grain branch of Russian agriculture. The huge state farms, equipped with tractors and other large machines, have greatly extended their acreage, and it is believed that they will yield considerably more marketable grain than the same amount of territory would produce if left to the primitive methods of cultivation employed by the average individual Russian peasant. An increase of 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 acres is claimed over last year's planted area; and should weather conditions prove favorable, there is every expectation that the surplus grain of 1930 will show an increase, perhaps of 15 per cent, over the 1929 total.

Inasmuch as the Soviet Union, according to a recent estimate by Stalin, even in this more favorable year, will produce only about three-quarters of Russia's pre-war stock of marketable grain, there is little likelihood of a deluge of wheat and rye from Soviet ports; but a modest export, especially from Ukrainia, where crop conditions are understood to be especially good, is not improbable, if only because the Soviet Union is greatly in need of foreign currency to pay for indispensable imports.

The development of state and collective farming in Russia raises the question whether the individual farmer in other countries will be put out of business by the competition of these new agricultural methods. If one can draw a lesson from the experiment in socialized industry in Russia, there would seem to be little reason to expect that socialized farms, purely by their economic merits, would push the private farm in other countries to the wall.

If one could imagine the highly improbable abolition of all customs barriers as between the Soviet Union and the outside world, there is scarcely a Soviet industry that could hold its own, as regards quality and costs of production, in competition with the factory products of America and western Europe. But because industry, trade and finance in the Soviet Union are closely concentrated in one huge state system, it is possible for Soviet exporting organizations to sell manufactured goods at low prices abroad and make up for the loss by charging high prices for the same product on the domestic market. Whether such a practice will be applied, if it is found necessary, in the case of grain remains to be seen. The advantage of this practice, from the Soviet standpoint, is that it makes possible the obtaining of essential credits abroad of foreign currency.

The economics of the Soviet scheme of collective farming remains doubtful, especially as the state is crediting the collective farms with such a lavish hand that it is difficult to determine how productive they really are. Some time will also be needed to judge the success of the collective farms in overcoming the hostility which caused the more prosperous peasants to destroy their live stock on a sweeping scale last winter rather than turn it over to the collective farms.

It should always be remembered that the problem of Russian grain export is not inseparably bound up with the Soviet system. With its enormous expanse of arable land and its extensive tracts of rich black-earth soil, Russia under any régime that did not reduce the country to chaos and economic impotence would always produce a surplus of grain for export, except under very abnormal conditions. Should the Soviet Union export large quantities of grain within the next few years, it would mean for the farmers of the United States and Canada, not the emergence of a new competitor but the reappearance of an old one.

German-American Film Reciprocity

REGRETTABLE as is the hitch that has arisen in the German and American film negotiations, prospects of a satisfactory adjustment are by no means remote. The groundwork for a new era of motion picture reciprocity between the two nations already exists in the form of a tentative working agreement recently signed in Paris by representatives of the film and electrical interests concerned in the talking picture industry in the two countries. The next step will consist of some modification of the new German film contingent law, to make the Paris agreement operative.

This contingent law, with its quota provisions, is designed to give protection at home and a wide market in America to German talking pictures. The terms of this law, however, according to American exporters, are so rigorous that it will defeat itself because not more than forty feature pictures can be sent into Germany under permits granted only to American firms that have imported German films in recent years.

Several theoretical solutions of the present difficulty are possible. One marked improvement will be brought about, say the American film men, by the current tendency in Germany to study the American market in an effort to make pictures that will be acceptable to large numbers of picture-goers in the United States. Were a dozen German films to prove widely popular in the United States this coming season, the whole difficulty would solve itself, say the film distributors.

American economic factors on the one hand and a natural German desire to foster its home product on the other, stand in the way of an immediate adjustment. American pictures cannot go freely into Germany, where they are liked, because not enough German pictures are liked in the United States to win audiences on a large commercial scale.

One cannot help feeling that the demands of German picture-goers for more American films, coupled with a growing skill among German film makers in pleasing American audiences, will be the means of settling this important question. Artificial methods, such as quota devices, have failed in reaching a solution, where the natural tendency of business to study its markets may easily succeed.

A National, Not a Local, Task

THE Baltimore Sun takes to task Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, former vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, for a favorable comment on prohibition, in the course of which she said:

> Conditions in a mining town like Joplin [Mo.], where I live, are much improved under prohibition. People from New York don't understand how things were in such towns when the saloons were wide open and it wasn't safe for a woman to walk down town in the evening.

The Sun interprets this to mean that "because Joplin will not properly police itself" it calls in the Federal Government to do so, and makes the larger cities, which were content with their wetness, pay the price of Joplin's reclamation. This might seem a plausible protest if one chose to overlook the record as to what states are cooperating with the Federal Government in liquor law enforcement, and what states are not.

The states and cities which are paying the price for law enforcement by exercising their concurrent jurisdiction with the National Government are getting the benefits of prohibition. It is from those few large cities which have not assumed their responsibility of enforcing the liquor law in their own borders or elsewhere that the cry comes about cost.

Wet sentiment also overlooks the point that, when Joplin and other small cities of its type were trying before prohibition to achieve effective policing, the source of difficulty lay beyond their reach—at the point of manufacture of alcoholic liquors. The plea of the brewers, "Let us make the liquor; let the towns take care of its results," is like the attitude of a man who says, "I keep my back yard clean; I just dump the rubbish over the fence into my neighbor's yard, and if he doesn't have it hauled away that is his look-out." The United States long since has learned that the liquor traffic is not merely a local but a national liability, and that it is no more than fair to demand that the large cities do their part toward stopping the traffic at its source.

Pierheads of the Sky

THE inherent similarity between aerial and water navigation offers a solution as to how much air "belongs" to the airplane and how much is the property of the land beneath. To air travel, buildings become piers, valleys resemble harbors, hills become peninsulas and winds play the rôle of the tides. Thus it is possible to conceive of the vast body of the air as an ocean standing on edge. The same precedents which govern the mariner can be applied to regulation of the air space.

Recently a Cleveland court held that an airplane flying below 500 feet is trespassing upon the property beneath. This decision is in accord with the minimum safety requirements of air commerce regulations, which, however, specify a minimum 1000-foot altitude for congested areas. But the establishment of 500-foot levels for "property rights," or 1000 feet for safe flying over cities, is insufficient to meet the varying conditions which will have to be faced as air traffic continues to grow.

In the larger cities there are areas in which skyscrapers themselves rise more than 1000 feet into the air. Yet, close to these large buildings there may be water areas where seaplanes should be allowed to fly at altitudes considerably below 500 feet. There are certain sections where the noise of airplane operation itself would be objectionable. Another extremely important point involves the area adjacent to airports. No modern airplane can safely attain an altitude of 500 feet without passing beyond the boundaries of the average flying field. This makes it necessary to permit flying for take-off and landing purposes at lower altitudes over areas adjacent to airports. If such flying were not permitted, the airports would have to be enlarged to unreasonable size.

The regulation of navigable air space also presents the question of state and federal jurisdiction. The present federal acts are essentially general in character, and legislation to meet local requirements is being left in the hands of states or cities. It is only necessary to take the regulations applying to waterways and "stand them on edge" to obtain a basis on which aerial navigation may properly be controlled. This immediately suggests that the regulation of the upper air spaces, basically interstate in character, is a matter essentially for federal control.

Certain areas obviously present individual problems, and these can readily be solved on the same basis as the Government now controls pierhead lines on navigable waterways. Thus a definite area surrounding a skyscraper would be like a pier extending into the navigable body of air. Regulations below "the aerial pierhead line" could well be left in the hands of municipal authorities.

It is entirely possible that regulation of air spaces may work in two directions. It should prevent aircraft from encroaching upon the rights of property. It also should prevent property from encroaching upon the rights of aircraft. Development of practical, coördinated systems of airplane transportation justifies the definite establishment of areas and altitudes which should remain as the free highways of the skies.

Buildings That Pass in the Night

A PICTORIAL history of the architecture of the United States is to be assembled in the archives of the Library of Congress, according to the plans announced by the American Institute of Architects. In this way it is expected to preserve successive examples of architectural styles, since the rapidity with which buildings are removed and rebuilt in the United States is threatening the loss of other records. As obsolescence plays no such destructive rôle in many other countries, architectural style is adequately preserved in the antiques and ruins where students may browse at their will.

As Prof. Charles W. Killam of Harvard University has recently said in an article in Architectural Forum, architectural style is determined in large measure by the materials with which men build. About fifty years ago steel was developed commercially, and soon thereafter the first steel framing was used in a building. When it was found that thinner walls were practicable, as the weight of the building is suppported on a steel skeleton frame, a distinctly new type of structure was ushered in. The development of the skyscraper rapidly changed the ideas of artists, and the pleasing in adornment was discarded for the pleasing in line and mass. Modern architecture, which has gained headway in only the last year or two, has done much to render obsolete even the skyscraper design of but yesterday.

In Chicago an apartment house is to be built this year which will be entirely of steel, both walls and floors as well as the framing being of metal. Alloy steels are ushering in a new era of architectural adornment. By the use of this material a thinner and a lighter weight wall will make for tremendous economies in construction. The first building to use alloy steel in its walls was the Chrysler Building in New York, which has just been completed. Now practically every great building projected is using alloy steels in some degree.

It is probably too soon to forecast what will be the ultimate development, yet the short experience already had, as so well pointed out by Professor Killam, indicates that a decidedly new and modern architectural style is today in the making. There is, consequently, some pertinency to the plans for the collection of architectural photographs in the Library of Congress. They will indicate how far the new advances beyond the old.

A Genuinely International Sport

THAT interest in the Davis Cup matches of 1930 should have been as keen as it has been, in a year marked by so many big international sporting activities, speaks volumes not only for the game of lawn tennis, but also for the foresight of Dwight F. Davis, Governor-General of the Philippines, who gave the trophy some thirty-one years ago when an undergraduate at Harvard University, for the purpose of internationalizing a sport in which he was keenly interested. The trophy has served this purpose beyond the fondest hopes of the donor, and its future as a stimulus to the game seems assured.

That the United States and France would again be the nations to compete in the challenge round was practically a foregone conclusion. It was the sixth time that they had met in this round and makes the fourth time France has won. Even the drafting of Tilden, who had played such a prominent part in recapturing the trophy from the Australians in 1920, could not defeat the French this year, and the Tricolor is certainly worthy of the congratulations of the tennis world for her retention of the famous cup.

First played for in 1900, the trophy attracted only two nations—the United States and the British Isles. This year, however, which marked its thirty-first of competition, no fewer than twenty-eight countries were entered for the right to meet France. Where could a more international competition be found than this one, which enlisted Greece, India, Japan, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Sweden, Belgium, Spain, Australia, Switzerland, Monaco, Ireland, Poland, Rumania, Germany, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Holland, Finland, Norway, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Mexico, Cuba, Canada, the United States and France?

Athletic success, as well as success in many other phases of human activities, seems to move in cycles, and the Davis Cup has proved to be no exception, as only twice in its history has the holding country failed to defend successfully at least once. It is about time for another country to have its turn, and those who have been watching the development of tennis in such countries as Italy, Japan and Germany believe that it will not be long before some nation other than the United States, the British Isles, Australasia or France will have its name engraved on the historic silver bowl.

Editorial Notes

A peasant in Jalisco, Mex., is reported to have plowed up a pot of gold pieces worth $50,000 on a parcel of land awarded to him under the Government's agrarian laws. If the incident encourages others of Mexico's new farmers to plow their land more deeply it will bring more than $50,000 in wealth out of other fields and help in the solution of Mexico's agrarian problem.

The Minnesota Commissioner of Highways has reported that forty-eight states have $1,182,416,387 available for road building. Besides straightening many highways, this fund will shorten the route that thousands must travel to find work during the next few months.

Another gesture of international friendship is the approval by the Chicago Stock Exchange of the admission of Canadian citizens as members.

Amos 'n' Andy had to take an airplane to complete their journey to Hollywood; but then, being on the air is nothing new to them.

Exploring Spiders "Across" Bering Strait

MOVING toward my table, where maps and manuscript for the work in hand were spread, I came to a halt. For there, above the edge of Siberia, where it runs out to nod to Alaska across Bering Strait, was woven a fabric so delicate that I could see only the lines that the sun lit on. Every little dot, strewn over that fabric, that was stretched about an inch above the surface of the table, stood out clearly—black, brown, yellow and golden in the sun.

Suddenly every little dot began to move.

Spiders!

Baby spiders, tiny tropical things up here in a land that I had peopled only with wolves and reindeer, walruses and prehistoric creatures leaving tusks along the river's shore.

I moved nearer. What adventurous little things they were, running hither and yon over bridges already spun, and spinning new bridges over uncharted seas. Up into the arctic they had traveled, with far less concern than any aviator could show. Over the mountains of Alaska, up the Yukon, down into the Pacific, around the Aleutian Islands. If they came to an apparent obstacle, like a notebook laid on the table, they went right over it, as explorers go over mountain tops. A tangle of pencils, in which an arctic whaler might have been caught had it been ice, was as nothing to those babies—over the obstruction and through and around it they made their way.

Funny little fellows they were, racing furiously on an incredible number of feet, or stopping instantaneously, every leg curled up under them, an immobile, apparently insensate dot.

* * *

I watched them, through the magnifying glass. They were tan color, with fat little round bodies and heads so little as to be almost invisible, even under the glass, and a wee black spot on their tails, if spiders have tails. The whole creature was no bigger than the head of a pin, not a fancy, just an everyday pin.

Where had they come from? I had seen no parent spider, in all the months I had worked in this room, nor any of the dainty little sacks that, I had learned from Fabre, were woven by the mother spider in which to fold her eggs.

I always loved that story, of that small mother weaving, first, a fabric of strong, coarse stuff, brown or tan to match the wooden corner in which she intended to leave it. And then, of how upon this outer covering she tosses a mass of silken threads, soft and curled and warm and comfortable, for her babies when they take their first adventurous step. Her eggs laid in this soft nest, she folds the little sack, fastens it securely, so one can never find the place of closing—I have tried many a time when in the country I have come upon these nests, in old barn-stored furniture—and fastens the tiny, dull brown sack securely to a bit of wood.

What she does after this I do not know.

I do know, this time again from Fabre, and because kneeling on the ground I have seen them do it, that another kind of spider folds her babies-to-be in a little sack, takes the sack in her hind legs, backs up to the opening of her underground house and holds the sack there in the sunlight, until the children emerge.

And how they do emerge, swarming up and out over everything in sight, reaching toward the grass blade, the fallen twig, the taller height of a near-by weed, even as the spiders on my table reached now toward the book, the paper weights, the box of paper and even toward the heights of the student lamp.

Browning had a spider on his desk. I don't remember now just what it was he wrote about it to Miss Barrett, but write her he did, in many of those letters that have just been brought to America, and sold as memorial for a great woman of New England.

I always liked that little touch in those letters, as I liked to read of Fabre's experiences in the insect world, of whose social life he has been, as Maeterlinck once said, the Homer. But, somehow, watching these spiders on my own desk I fell to wondering just what would happen if I let them all stay there.

* * *

It was not a picture that I liked to contemplate, so what could one do about this prolific colony of creatures who had so surprisingly appeared where they so little belonged, if one was to judge by what the encyclopedia said of the fauna of the arctic?

And, anyway, they were in my way, for while I watched them they were laying claim to the entire territory through which my work impelled me to trace my way, to say nothing of the tools of my trade, pencil and paper, book and ruler, eraser, lamp and filing case.

Well, I should have to get rid of them, I decided with a sigh, as I gathered up a sheaf of paper, fine white bond, good yellow copy, brand new carbon, and carefully folded its edges over. This particular sheaf seemed to be the starting place of the entire troupe, or else the Rome to which everyone of their roads returned. I drew the baby spiders in, each on his own little thread, as an anchor is drawn in by the rope, or chain—or whatever it is an anchor hangs to—and, folding the edges of the paper over, I put the whole on the cold ashes in the living-room fireplace.

* * *

They could all crawl out, and go up the chimney, I thought. And then I thought maybe they couldn't. The maid might come in, in the morning, and make a fire. Or the spiders might get out in the night, and make a home, each for himself, in some corner of the house.

That was too much, much too much of spider, even though Browning had loved one and Fabre had sung of them all.

So, carefully, I took the folded paper and, opening the window of my study, I placed the cornucopia out on the branch of the old wistaria, wishing well to the spiders and drawing a deep breath of relief.

One other author has sung of these infinitesimal fellows, and the burden of his song had been with me, from the moment I saw the movement of the dots on that delicate fabric until fabric and all of its weavers were outside of the window and the window securely barred against any reëntrance.

I do not remember the name of that author. But, whenever I see a moving insect, whether in a garden where he belongs, or in Asia where one expects mastodons, nothing that Robert Browning wrote to Elizabeth, or Henri Fabre wrote to the world, speaks as loudly in my thought as do the words of that unknown writer:

> One touch of nature makes the whole world squirm!

L. H. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THE Hotel Massa, built in the Champs-Elysées in 1784, has now taken up its residence in an inclosure near the Observatory, and has been formally inaugurated by President Doumergue as the headquarters of the Société des Gens de Lettres. The charming old building was saved from destruction three years ago by being declared a national monument. It was carefully taken down, removed stone by stone to its new situation, and rebuilt in all the splendor of the eighteenth century—with certain modern innovations carried out in the best of taste.

Hotel Massa Has New Setting

* * *

A special laboratory for the evaluation and authentication of paintings, to be known as the Institut Pinacologique, will be opened at the Louvre next October. The equipment is the gift of M. Mainini, attaché at the Argentine Embassy, and Mme. Mainini. According to M. Mainini, his interest in the project arose out of the original experiments of Dr. Fernando Perez, Argentine Ambassador at Rome, whose analyses of the paintings of great masters have been widely discussed in art circles. Dr. Perez has also offered to the Louvre his unique collection of photographs of paintings, taken by means of special light rays, which includes almost 2000 plates.

Institut Pinacologique to Open

* * *

The cabinet desk at which Pierre Corneille, father of French tragedy, wrote many of his masterpieces, has been saved from passing into private hands by the timely intervention of the Government. The desk, a fine specimen of the cabinetmaker's art, came up for auction at the Hotel Drouot as a part of the collection of the poet Auguste Dorchain. Spirited bidding carried the price to 20,000 francs in a few minutes, and it was declared sold to a private bidder. But the Government decided to employ its seldom-used right of preëmption, whereby it may prevent the sale to private interests of any object regarded as of national value.

Government Gets Corneille's Desk

* * *

Each year brings new awards of the prizes established by Alfred Blum, vice-president of the Franco-American Chamber of Commerce in New York, to promote friendly relations between France and the United States. The latest recipients are four professors of the University of Nancy, who receive 10,000 francs each to assist them in their researches. Professor Vavon is a chemist, Dr. Croze is a physicist, Dr. Veuillemin is a natural historian, and Professor Reyher is an authority on the English language.

Four More Blum Prizes Awarded

* * *

Now that the British Government has decided not to authorize the construction of the Channel Tunnel, some of the alternative schemes for bringing Britain closer to the Continent which have been current in previous years are being revived. One of these is the "Mixed Passage" project of which M. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, famous engineer and proprietor of the Paris newspaper Le Matin, was the original exponent. According to this plan, the British and French railways leading to the Straits of Dover would be prolonged into the sea for a mile or so by means of viaducts rising about seventy feet above high tide. A tunnel would be drilled only under the central portion of the Straits, and trains would be lowered into it or raised up from it at either end in water-tight elevators or inclined planes.

Alternatives to Channel Tunnel

* * *

A considerable improvement in the housing situation, especially with regard to the better class of unfurnished apartments, is noted in real estate circles. Times have indeed changed, for whereas not many months ago such apartments were extremely difficult to find, and had to be searched for most diligently, landlords are today obliged to seek out prospective tenants.

Housing Situation Better

* * *

Like a page out of the "gay nineties" was the race for automobiles more than twenty-five years old, organized by the Automobile Club de France. The course was from Lisieux to Deauville, about twenty-two miles, and the time allowed for contestants to cover the distance was four hours. Among the entries were a Panhard 1898 which participated in the Paris-Amsterdam race, a Renault 1902 which took part in the Paris-Vienna competition, two Bollée machines of 1895, a Dion of 1900, Peugeot cars of 1895 and 1898, four Renaults of 1898 and 1900, and a Panhard of 1896. Not for a long time have so many "horseless carriages" been seen together.

"Horseless Carriages" in Race

* * *

Four boats, four trains and 100 motorcoaches were required to convey the largest single party of visitors on record to Paris from England and show them the city. Arriving at Paris between six and seven in the morning, they breakfasted at the Parc des Expositions, toured the city in the morning, visited Versailles in the afternoon, and spent the evening as each individual desired. They left for England at midnight full 2500 strong, having spent about seventeen hours in the French capital. By the time they got back to Leyland, Lancashire, where they started from, they had traveled nearly 1000 miles.

Leyland Ltd. Employees in Paris

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The menu of the annual banquet of the Société Nationale d'Acclimatation always includes dishes which are not to be had in every restaurant or pension. Here are a few of the features of this year's entertainment. The hors-d'œuvre included boiled locusts from Algeria, whale sausages from the Antarctic, and kai-no-mashire, a Japanese delicacy. The fish course was fritada de mariscos à la Babiana, a mixture of molluscs and crustaceans baked in a crust, said to be a favorite in Brazil. Then there were vatapa de poulet and dinde farcis à la farofa, consisting in part of chicken and turkey respectively. Other items on the card were cariman des Guaranys, an Indian dish, confitures de mangobo et de cafu, and genipapo crystallisé.

Here's a Menu to Satisfy!